

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PAUPER INSTITUTIONS
TRUSTEES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.



FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1900.



SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS,
9 HAMILTON PLACE,
BOSTON, — — — MASS,

Hmb

RE. THE HOBBS AND FRODO RECEPTIONS REPORT--1899-1900

Of persons who applied to the Prison Institutions Department, 99, including 7 women, were arrested from Sept. 1299 to Feb. 14, 1900. Four were acquitted, but 5 of these were rearrested, and sentenced and these second arrests are included in the 99.

The women were all sentenced to Deer Island.

Six men were sentenced to Deer Island (a District Judge made there for 6 months.)

All the other men (51) were sentenced to the State Farm, Bridgewater.

DEER ISLAND (HOBBS) RECEPTIONS.

Jan. 31, 1900

Jan. 31, 1900

361

361 (1/4 1900)

The 'good times' partly accounts for this, but also, no doubt, the arrests above.

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SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS,
9 HAMILTON PLACE,
BOSTON, — — — MASS.

Hinds

Boston

MS. TO ACCOMPANY PAUPER INSTITUTIONS REPORT--1899-1900

Of vagrants who applied to Pauper Institutions Department, 68, including 7 women, were arrested from Sept. 1899 to Feb. 14, 1900. Four were acquitted, but 2 of these were rearrested, and sentenced and these second arrests are included in the 68.

The women were all sentenced to Deer Island.

Six men were sentenced to Deer Island (a Roxbury judge sends there for 6 months.)

All the other men (51) were sentenced to the State Farm, Bridgewater.

LONG ISLAND (ALMSHOUSE) POPULATION.

Jan. 31, 1899

860

Jan. 31, 1900

650 (1/4 less)

The "good times" partly accounts for this, but also, no doubt, the arrests above.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Pauper Institutions Trustees
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.



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SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS,
9 HAMILTON PLACE,
BOSTON, — — — MASS.

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CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

JANUARY 31, 1900



BOSTON
MUNICIPAL PRINTING OFFICE
1900



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CITY OF BOSTON.
PAUPER INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE, 28 COURT SQUARE, ROOM 3.
1899-1900.

Pauper Institutions Trustees.

ALICE N. LINCOLN, <i>Chairman</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Term expires	1902
WALTER HUNNEWELL, <i>Secretary</i>	.	.	.	.	.	"	1903
WILLIAM L. RUTAN	.	.	.	.	.	"	1900
WILLIAM H. GRAINGER, M.D.	.	.	.	.	.	"	1901
UBERT K. PETTINGILL	.	.	.	.	.	"	1901
FRANCES R. MORSE	.	.	.	.	.	"	1904
HENRY DOBBINS	.	.	.	.	.	"	1904

PARKER B. FIELD, *Executive Agent.*
ISABEL F. GERRISH, *Clerk.*
ANNIE M. PEASLEE, *Book-keeper, Stenographer and*
Typewriter. (Resident at Long Island.)

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL ON LONG ISLAND.

ARTHUR T. HOPKINS,
Superintendent.

WILLIAM F. CLARK,
Deputy Superintendent.

VISITING MEDICAL STAFF.

ABNER POST, M.D., *Visiting Surgeon and President*
of Board of Visiting Physicians.
JAMES J. MINOT, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*
PAUL THORNDIKE, M.D., *Assistant Visiting Surgeon.*
WILLIAM T. COUNCILMAN, M.D., *Visiting Pathologist.*
J. BERGEN OGDEN, M.D., *Visiting Medical Chemist.*
B. M. PLUMMER, M.D., *Visiting Aurist.*
GEORGE BURGESS MAGRATH, M.D., *Visiting Assistant Pathologist.*
H. A. LOTHROP, M.D., *Second Assistant Visiting Surgeon.*
E. W. TAYLOR, M.D., *Visiting Neurologist and Secretary of Board*
of Visiting Physicians.

RESIDENT MEDICAL STAFF.

ALBERT A. TAFT, M.D., *First Medical Officer.*
A. S. HARTWELL, M.D., *Second Medical Officer.*
B. F. WORTHING, M.D., *House Officer.*
G. B. HOITT, M.D., *House Officer.*
W. M. GAY, M.D., *House Officer.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

MARY A. MORRIS.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. P. H. BRENNAN, S.J. REV. W. B. TOULMIN.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES,
CHARLESTOWN.

SARAH GREENLEAF WEEDEN, *Superintendent.*
RUFUS W. SPRAGUE, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*

OFFICE OF THE PAUPER INSTITUTIONS TRUSTEES
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, 28 COURT SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

HON. THOMAS N. HART.

Mayor of Boston :

SIR, — The Pauper Institutions Trustees herewith present their report for the financial year ending January 31, 1900.

Organization. — This department remained constituted as stated in the second annual report until May 1, 1899, when the terms of Mrs. Sarah E. Fallon and Miss Frances R. Morse having expired, Mr. Henry Dobbins was appointed for the term of five years to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Mrs. Fallon, and Miss Morse was reappointed for the term of five years. At the same time the department was organized, according to law, for the year 1899–1900, by the choice of Professor William T. Sedgwick as Chairman and Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln as Secretary. During the absence of the Chairman in the summer, Dr. William H. Grainger served as Acting Chairman.

The resignation from the Board of Professor William T. Sedgwick having been accepted by the Mayor on December 6, 1899, Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln was elected as Chairman, and Mr. Walter Hunnewell was elected as Secretary. Mayor Quincy appointed Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln to serve as trustee until May, 1, 1902, and Mr. Ubert K. Pettingill to serve as trustee until May 1, 1901.

Changes in the Staff of Officers at Long Island. — Mr. Arthur T. Hopkins was appointed Superintendent May 6, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. Lowell F. Wentworth.

Financial and Population Summary. — The entire amount expended by this department during the year was \$178,430.45. Of this amount, \$97,497.09 was on account of the Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island; \$13,924.30 on account of the Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples at Charlestown; \$3,487.50 on account of office expense; \$653.56 for support of paupers in institutions outside of the city of Boston; \$5,500 on account of the steamer "John Howard;" \$699.42 on account of the Randidge excursions and Municipal Camp for boys; \$4,000 for Telephone Cable, \$4,563.04 on account of Salt-water Fire System; \$48,105.54 on account of Construction of Buildings.

The amount collected during the year for board of inmates and sale of old materials was \$2,850.42 on account of Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island, and \$521.08 on account of Almshouse at Charlestown.

The cost per week of maintaining each inmate at Long Island was \$2.77, being an increase of 21 cents per week over last year.

The cost per week of maintaining each inmate at the Charlestown Almshouse was \$2.71, being an increase of 21 cents per week over last year.

The increase in *per capita* cost in both almshouses is accounted for by the increased cost of supplies during the past year, and by the decrease in population. Most of the items of expense for maintenance are changed very little by a slight increase or decrease in population; consequently, the *per capita* cost will always be increased by a reduction in population, and lessened by an increase in population.

The average daily population in the Boston Almshouses during the past year was 753, which is 60 less than the year previous; this being the lowest point reached in twelve years.

The average daily population in Boston's Almshouses in 1888 was 948. This was the year following the removal of paupers from Deer Island and Austin Farm to Long Island and Rainsford Island, which was the first radical step toward a better classification of paupers.

In the growth of large cities we expect to see a pro rata increase in the dependent classes occupying our public institutions; and, according to the growth of Boston during

the past twelve years, since 1888, we should have a natural increase in almshouse population of 241. Instead of this increase we have a reduction of 195. Adding together the reduction in population, 195, and what would have been the natural increase in almshouse population, 241, we have a real reduction of 436 for the twelve years, 1888-1899 inclusive.

While there may have been various causes that have contributed to this decrease, the principal reason for it is undoubtedly improved methods of administration, and the more complete separation of the pauper, criminal and insane classes, which was begun under a former administration.

An increased expenditure for maintaining the Almshouse and Hospital at Long Island is very much needed, so we are asking each year for a larger appropriation. Connected with this institution is a hospital that was intended and is used for the chronic and incurable cases of the city of Boston. This hospital had an average daily population during the year of 229. It is the only one of its kind maintained by the City of Boston, and its standard should be raised to compare favorably with other hospitals of the same character. While we do not expect that it would ever cost as much to maintain this hospital as the City Hospital, we do believe that it should approach it in standard of hospital work. In this case, our *per capita* cost in the hospital should be increased about \$2.50 per week; this would mean a total increase per year of about \$30,000. At present it is expected that the cost will be kept down to an almshouse basis. This idea should be abandoned, and the hospital gradually brought up to a proper hospital standard; a separate appropriation should be granted for it, and kept distinct from the Almshouse. Until this is done the hospital will suffer from its association with the Almshouse, and the Almshouse will on the surface appear to be too expensively conducted.

Addition to Hospital and Nurses' Home. — We have asked for a special appropriation of \$35,000 with which to build an isolated wing to the hospital for phthisical and specific contagious cases, to contain eight small wards of ten beds each. The hospital is overcrowded, there being more patients than should be accommodated in this building. Among them are at present about 80 patients having phthisical and specific diseases, who should be removed. The proposed isolated wing for these cases is a necessity, and we trust that our request for an appropriation to meet the need will be granted.

The time has arrived when we are compelled to ask for an appropriation of \$22,200 to build and equip a Nurses' Home.

Since May one of the two cottages has been occupied by the night nurses, under the charge of the Night Superintendent of Nurses. This gives them opportunity for sounder sleep and fuller rest during the day than is possible in the hospital itself, and is one step toward the Nurses' Home, for which we ask a special appropriation.

It is a generally accepted fact that, when possible, nurses should be housed apart from the hospital, not only in the interest of their own health, but also in the interest of good nursing. To be a good nurse, mind and body should be kept at a high level of health, and this is promoted by a separate home, apart from hospital sights, sounds and atmosphere. The patience, fortitude and endurance required for the day-by-day care of these helpless bed-ridden patients is very great, and cannot readily be measured by the visitor to the hospital, who walks through the wards, and, in spite of seeing many sick people, takes away an impression that among them are many who might be called comfortably sick, and who, at all events, are not in immediate, acute pain.

The details of this nursing are exhausting. The paralyzed patients require much lifting, and some of them need constant attention. The number of phthisical patients and of those suffering from specific disease adds a risk of contagion, only to be averted by unremitting care on the part of the nurses.

All this should be offset for our nurses by fortifying them, so far as possible, by thorough rest when off duty, and by ensuring them nourishing and varied food, and in every possible way giving them a happy home atmosphere in which to work.

Training School. — The Training School is an important part of the hospital administration. The first class of nurses who have taken the present two-year course graduated on the 12th of June.*

The graduation exercises were held in the chapel, where the diplomas were given, and interesting addresses were made by the Chairman of the Board, Professor William T. Sedgwick; Dr. Abner Post, Chairman of the Visiting Medical Staff; Dr. E. W. Taylor, Secretary of the Staff; Mr. E. C. Marshall, Penal Institutions Commissioner, and others.

* A list of these twenty-one nurses and of those who graduated after a one-year course will be found on page 30.

The school affords certain special advantages which should be recognized. Beside opportunity for experience in the nursing of chronic and helpless patients there are in the hospital each year a number of confinement cases, and some cases of abdominal surgery. The nurses have, also, the advantage of bedside lectures from physicians and surgeons of the visiting medical staff.

Power-house. — Contracts were made during the year for a power-house at Long Island, with Woodbury & Leighton, for the erection of the building; Cleghorn-Egglee Company, for the steam mains, piping, etc.; E. Hodge & Co., for the boilers. The Electrical Construction Division of the Public Buildings Department of the city was given charge of the installation of the electrical plant, and the Repairs Division of the same department was given charge of the plumbing work. The appropriation for the power-house is \$70,000, and we have made contracts for work up to this amount. Our original request for a loan for this building was \$94,800. Having received but \$70,000, we have been obliged to omit one wing of the building and a considerable part of the equipment that we consider necessary for an efficient power plant. We can do without the additional wing for a time, but we earnestly request that our department be provided with the funds necessary to equip the new power-house as originally planned. We need \$10,080 for this purpose, to cover the expense of putting in two boilers, new laundry machinery, and additions to the heating system in the hospital.

The power-plant building is completed, and we have steam on two boilers, but we cannot make all the new steam main connections until warm weather, as we shall be obliged to shut down the plant while the transfer is being made from the old power plant to the new one. When the new plant is in full operation we shall have greatly improved conditions in our heating, lighting, and ventilation, also in our laundry and bakery, as we have planned to install these in the new power building. We shall also have protection against fire that we have never had before. While the power-house has been building we have extended and improved our system of inside piping for fire service, and have laid outside piping and hydrants for a salt-water fire system, to be operated from the new power plant.

The lack of fire protection has always been serious. While we have been planning for a better system we have improved what means we have had for extinguishing fires, and at the same time we have, through our superintendent, organized the employees of the institution into a fire

brigade, each with well-defined duties. Several tests made after drilling have convinced us that our employees are well prepared for a fire emergency.

We must emphasize one important need of the institution. We would recommend that a liberal appropriation be made soon, to enable us to put the buildings in good condition, and thus check the rapid deterioration that has been going on ever since the buildings were erected. The exposed situation of our buildings on an island subjects them to unusual damage by storms. Most of our buildings are of light construction, plastered on the outside. The storms always do great damage, and we are put to large expense each year for unusual repairs. Our appropriation for current expenses has been always reduced to an amount that forbids our keeping the buildings in our charge in proper repair, and they are rapidly deteriorating.

Cable. — During the storm of February 13th the telephone cable from Deer Island to Long Island was broken by a ship's anchor. On March 27th a search was made to determine the amount of damage done, and it was discovered that the cable was ruined. It was then deemed impracticable to lay a new cable in the old location, on account of the liability of the same accident happening in the future. It was decided to lay the new one from Moon Island to Long Island, where it would not be in the course of the ships passing in and out of the harbor. An appropriation of \$4,000 was granted for this purpose. The new cable was laid, and telephonic communication resumed June 27th, Long Island having been without telephonic communication with the city for more than four months.

Steamer "John Howard." — On October 2d the steamer "John Howard" was transferred from the Penal Institutions Department to this department. It seemed advisable to do this, as Long Island requires more service from the boat than the other departments that have institutions in the harbor.

In addition to its use as a fire-boat, the steamer "John Howard" is used to take to and from Boston the heads of the departments in charge of the island institutions, the Long Island medical staff, also the superintendents, the clergymen and the volunteer helpers who assist in the religious services held at the various islands each Sunday. Since the boat is a fire-boat, and Long Island is the most central location in the harbor, it is therefore the natural place for this boat to make its berth.

During August the buildings at Rainsford Island caught fire. Twice the "John Howard" was sent over from Long

Island with extra fire apparatus. With it went a number of employees from our institution, who rendered such valuable assistance that the fire was held in check until a fire-boat came from the city, when the combined efforts of the two fire-boats and the Rainsford and Long Island forces extinguished the fire and saved the Rainsford Island buildings from complete destruction.

The transportation of inmates and supplies to Long Island is by the steamer "J. P. Bradlee." We are glad of the concurrence of the Penal Commissioner, who has charge of the steamer, in our opinion that there should be a matron to care for the sick persons, old and young, who are often sent to one or the other island. Among those who go to Long Island there are old people, helpless from chronic illness or old age, men and women acutely ill or disabled by recent accident, and some younger women and girls especially in need of care.

It happens not infrequently that a person, brought from a hospital by a nurse who must at once return to her hospital work, has had to wait alone in a small room on the boat for one or two hours. The officers of the "Bradlee" have often given kind attention to such patients, but their own work must come first, and there should be on the boat some well-qualified woman whose duty it is to give the necessary nursing and attention. Lacking this, patients have often arrived at the hospital at Long Island in a condition of great physical discomfort and nervous exhaustion, partly in consequence of the lonely voyage without needed care.

Coal-shed on Wharf. — At present our coal is stored without any covering on an open wharf, known as the back wharf. This causes us considerable loss. The coal blows or washes away, and as the wharf is situated at a distance from the buildings on the island, small boats, in passing, have free opportunity to help themselves at our expense. This wharf is badly out of repair, and we need \$4,500 to put it in safe condition, and to build a covered coal-shed for the protection of our coal supply.

Our front wharf should be extended farther out into the harbor, in order to afford a safe landing for the city boats at all tides. As it is now there are times when it is not safe to land at this wharf on account of the danger of getting aground.

Ice Crop. — The facilities at Long Island for gathering ice have, up to the present time, been insufficient for the needs of the institution. Our small reservoir has not a large enough area to supply us with ice at one cutting, and our

winters are not cold enough to insure more than this. During this year we have extended the water main to a low piece of land, and have under construction an ice pond that will afford us an area sufficient to get all the ice for our needs at one cutting, and thus do away with the necessity of buying ice for a part of the year.

Charlestown Almshouse.—During the year the plumbing throughout this institution has been thoroughly overhauled, modern open fixtures have been put in to replace old and unsuitable ones, some new fixtures have been added, and the lavatories have been rearranged.

A much-needed improvement in the Charlestown Almshouse is the building of fire escapes. At present there is no means of escape for the inmates in case of fire, except by way of the common stairways. These stairways are made of wood, and are so located in the centre of the building as to make them practically useless in case of fire. We have had sketches made for fire-proof stairways enclosed in brick walls that would cost \$4,000, and we trust that our request for a special loan for this purpose will be granted.

Municipal Camp for Boys and Randidge Excursions.—Permission was given for the season by the Trustees, on request of His Honor the Mayor, for the use of Long Island West Head for the Municipal Camp for Boys, and for the use of a part of the island near the Head for the Randidge Picnic Excursions for Children. This is the second season that the Head has been used for the camp, and the third season that the Randidge excursions have been made.

The camp and the excursions were conducted by Mr. E. C. Marshall, Penal Institutions Commissioner, who was assisted in the management of the Municipal Camp by an advisory committee appointed by the Mayor.

During the summer season 16,105 children were given a day's outing on Long Island, including a luncheon and facilities for games and bathing.

The camp was carried on for eight weeks, and 1,164 boys were given one week's outing.

Vagrancy.—It has been the purpose of this Board to require the able-bodied inmates of the almshouse to perform a full day's work, thus discouraging them from using the almshouse as a comfortable resort. We have also made it more difficult for the vagrant class to gain admission to the institution. In the report of the Board of Visitors to the Public Institutions made to the Mayor of Boston in 1894 (Document 94, 1894) is the following sentence: "Therefore, in the opinion of this Board, the first thing to be done is to

separate able-bodied paupers from those who are necessarily dependent, placing the former in a work-house department." We believe that during this year the result which this recommendation aimed to secure has been reached in a different way by the enforcement of the existing laws against vagrancy, to the exclusion from the almshouse of a number of the vagrant and "rounder" classes,* and their commitment, in many cases voluntary, to the State Farm, under chapter 443 of the statutes of 1898, on an indeterminate sentence, with a maximum of two years; and of a smaller number to the House of Correction at Deer Island on four and six months sentences. We believe that these commitments will serve a double purpose — the prison discipline and enforced work, where all are workers, may rouse a young man into self-support, while the almshouse will be kept free from a turbulent and disorderly element.

In comparatively few cases, less than one-half, do we know anything of the early history of the man or woman now known as a "rounder." Where we do know anything of their early life there is evidence in many cases of an unfortunate and neglected childhood, indicated by such entries as the following: —

"Parents intemperate."

"Father died in insane asylum; mother many times in almshouse."

"Father died when son was seven years old; mother a drunkard, married second husband."

"Parents both died in almshouse."

"Mother intemperate, with a penal record; was buried by the city. Brother also has penal and almshouse record."

If we were to try to determine the principal and contributory causes of pauperism we should in many instances place first, "bad association and surroundings in childhood," and in other instances, "hereditary inclination toward intemperance" or "immorality." That intemperance in adult life follows such conditions in childhood is natural.

Among 58 persons of this group, 52 are recorded as intemperate; and could we trace back all their histories we should expect to find that many of them lead back to an unfortunate and neglected childhood, as do the larger part of those whose histories are known to us. There could not be a stronger plea for wise and foreseeing care of neglected and dependent children than is given in these records of unhappy lives.

The evidences of a broken home-life are usually followed by

* For data concerning three typical "rounders" see p. 56.

indications that all schooling stopped early, and that no trade was learned; the men whose childhood was passed in such homes now appearing as laborers, or, in fewer cases, teamsters, or other irregular workers. Among 22 men whose parents were either intemperate or had a penal record or were aided by out-door or in-door relief, 14 count themselves as laborers, 3 as teamsters, while 5 are recorded as shoemaker, hostler, roofer, lather, and pedler. Each inquiry pushed to its furthest limit gives reason for compassionate personal judgment of the present career of the persons involved, and as urgent reason for dealing firmly with their weakness; most of all, for putting forth every effort to save from such lives the children now growing up.

Occupation. — Among both men and women in the almshouse are many who fulfil certain small duties faithfully day by day, with the pride in their fulfilment that belongs to good work. One man takes charge of the reading-room, and distributes and gathers up the magazines. He has also covered many paper-covered volumes with a flexible denim cover, devised by himself. Other men have done excellent clerical work, such as supplementary book catalogues, lists of lectures given in the Training School, etc. Among the women patients in the hospital are several who do very fine sewing, and there are also many there and in the Women's Building who can knit or crochet lace. There is so much satisfaction and pride taken in the work done by each inmate who is able to work at all that it is the earnest desire of the Trustees to find for each person able to sit up, some light handiwork which can be taken up or dropped at will and as strength allows. The making of rag rugs by the women has employed some who are unable to sew regularly, and has been, on the whole, a pleasure; but there would be more pleasure if it could be varied by some other work.

Where the lives are of necessity so monotonous, it is good to have variety of employment, and to have a part of the time spent on work that appeals to the sense of the beautiful. The work on rugs made from the new and bright-colored cuttings provided by the Superintendent has been more enjoyed than that spent in using up old material. During the autumn and winter of 1898 and the spring of 1899 a small number of men, some thirteen or fourteen in all, worked at simple basket-making one day in the week, taught by a young lady who has for years been a kind visitor to the almshouse. The women, on the same day, worked at fancy work, some being taught or guided, others exercising ability and neat-handedness that they already possessed. The materials for

the work were provided privately. Later, there was a small sale of the work, each person who contributed his or her work understanding that the proceeds were not to come back to individuals, but were to be used for the pleasure of the whole, after deducting a certain proportion for new material. With these proceeds, were bought for the men a music-box, which is placed in the reading-room and which has been once replenished with some new tunes; a clock for the reading-room; a game of crokinole; and now a picture for the reading-room is to be bought with the remainder. For the women there was provided an ice-cream feast on a bright spring day, so abundant that enough remained to send to many of the patients in the hospital; a canary-bird; some flower-seeds and small gardening tools for the flower-beds in front of the Women's Building; a cast of a Madonna and Child, by Donatello; and a rubber plant and begonia for the sewing-room.

The general plan adopted for this work is known as the Brabazon plan in England, where it is in use in many almshouses, the teaching being usually by volunteers working under a few simple, but very necessary, rules arranged to prevent this special work from interfering with the regular work of the institution, and so becoming an added burden to hard-worked matrons and officers. At best, it somewhat throws out the regular routine work of the almshouse, but its advantages outweigh its disadvantages.

Teaching.—The teaching in 1898–99 was a small matter in amount, but individuals were the happier for it, and we believe that more teaching should be provided. It could best be done by a teacher resident at Long Island, and able to give some mental as well as industrial training. For the younger part of our population some education, some drawing forth of their powers, some appeal to them to make the moral effort necessary toward doing a thing well with hands or head, is as requisite to their improvement as is wholesome food and fresh air. We cannot expect weak-willed, sickly girls or boys to turn from their own troubles or morbid inclinations unless they are drawn away from them into the greater, permanent interests of the world outside themselves.

It would be an expense which would in the end justify itself to have a teacher at Long Island who should spare no pains or ingenuity to find for one person after another something that he or she might learn to do well and be proud of doing; who should also try to draw some of the younger men and women into some definite study, even if humble in scope.

In many cases they have had little steady schooling and no industrial training of any kind. If the home was early broken up, the drift toward an unregulated or bad life has been hastened by the inability to do any one thing well. These young men and women may now respond to the appeal to the intellectual interest never before aroused in them; or, if this be unsuccessful, the other appeal—to the constructive faculty—may be made, and thus the mind may be reached through training the hands to deftness and efficiency.

Every hospital is witness to much courage and patience, and this hospital is no exception to the rule. Indeed, the courage of those who, throughout their lives, have had few encouragements, and the patience of those who have already been patient through many misfortunes before illness came upon them, touches one more deeply than where terrible pain or weakness is bravely borne by those whose lives have been actively happy and useful, and to whom in sickness or in health we look for example and inspiration.

Some of those whose lives have been, to all human judgment, most perverted and unhappy, have been absolutely uncomplaining under heavy suffering and grateful for kind and tender nursing; while instance after instance occurs of illness coming through no fault of the patient and most uncomplainingly borne.

There are among our people many who are dear to all of us, and who make whatever place they are in homelike and comforting to others. There are many instances of unselfishness, kindness and gentleness to others; too many to find proper place in a report, but worthy of remembrance, and each helping toward giving a warm, human atmosphere to the almshouse. Kindness shown in trying to while away the homesickness of a new comer is not infrequent, and also the help silently given to those who are lame or blind; the faithful devotion of one elderly woman to a younger woman not related to her, who is blind, whom she watches over and helps day by day, is very touching, bringing happiness as it does to both.

A piano has been given to the almshouse for use in the Women's Building, which gives great pleasure. It was purchased from the remainder of a fund privately collected some years ago for a similar purpose.

Classification.—The report of the Special Committee of 1892 and that of the Board of Visitors of 1894 both rightly lay stress on the necessity of classification to separate “those who cannot be brought together without wrong and degrada-

tion. The propriety of protecting the more respectable inmates from moral contagion has been so often recommended and seems in itself so self-evidently desirable that it is strange it should be still ignored." We wholly concur in the importance of such classification, and feel that, in spite of effort towards it, by no means all has yet been accomplished that is possible. It is not a matter easy of settlement, however, nor can it be settled once for all.

In the hospital, the younger patients, as they become convalescent, naturally draw together, and again and again we find those together whom we wish and try to keep apart. When they are well enough to help in the light work of the hospital, that in itself gives opportunity of meeting.

In both the Men's Building and Women's Building there is the same drift of contemporaries towards each others' companionship, whether desirable or not, or, unless prevented by constant vigilance, toward wrong companionship.

Care is given in each building by the officer in charge to so arrange the beds that, at least during the night, suitable people shall be next each other; but such arrangement has sometimes to give way to the need of placing a person with regard to his or her physical condition, which may again place near each other those who should be kept apart. As was said in the report of 1892, "thorough-going classification is impossible in buildings arranged on the congregate plan, with large wards."

The most satisfactory classification thus far has been that made possible by the existence of the Charlestown Almshouse, now receiving only women and old couples, though still retaining a few elderly men, some of whom have fitted into useful places, faithfully doing each day a part of the necessary and heavier work; while others are quiet, pleasant members of the household of which they have long formed a part, and which is home to them.

There is a steady endeavor to send to Charlestown women who will value a quiet and peaceful home, and who will help to make it pleasant for others. The two considerations which, to a certain degree, traverse this general plan are, first, the need of hospital care for many women who would otherwise go to Charlestown; and, secondly, the need of some strong workers at Charlestown, to be found among the middle-aged women, usually of drinking habit. Among these, however, have been some who have been quiet and helpful while there.

There are many pleasant, cheerful and self-respecting old people in the Charlestown Almshouse; and in the sun-rooms and dining-rooms, in the infirmary-room with its morning and

afternoon sunshine, and in the smaller bedrooms occupied each by four old women, there is a homelike atmosphere and a look of old-time comfort which it is almost impossible to secure in a larger institution.

The barn and out-buildings, and the wood-shed, in which is the carpenter's shop with its windows overlooking the river, add to the pleasant, home-look of the place.

A great deal of good cabinet-work and painting has been done in the workshop, and there are many well made and creditable pieces of furniture in the house which have been made there.

A large boat or scow has also been made, and on summer afternoons toward sunset there were some excursions on the river, which were much enjoyed.

The experience of the year and a half which has elapsed since the Charlestown Almshouse was made an Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, and was placed under the charge of a woman superintendent, indicates the wisdom of the recommendation of the Board of Visitors of 1892 "that the use of the Charlestown Almshouse be continued," and also indicates that it is at present used in a satisfactory way.

Visiting Medical Staff.— We are greatly indebted to the Visiting Medical Staff for the large increase in their services during the year.

At their request, the Trustees made arrangements for more trips of the steamer "John Howard." The members of the medical staff have made use of this increased boat service, and given the hospital more frequent visits. The improvements made in hospital administration are largely due to their efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE N. LINCOLN,
WILLIAM H. GRAINGER,
WILLIAM L. RUTAN,
FRANCES R. MORSE,
WALTER HUNNEWELL,
HENRY DOBBINS,
UBERT K. PETTINGILL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL,
LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, January 31, 1900.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

The following is respectfully submitted as the report for the year ending January 31, 1900 :

The whole number of inmates remaining January 31, 1899, was 861; admissions, including births, 713; discharges, including deaths, 924; remaining January 31, 1900, 650,—a reduction from population of January 31, 1899, of 211. The result of this reduction in population in order and discipline is very satisfactory, and to none more so than the quiet, respectable persons who constitute the larger portion of our population. This increase in comfort and serenity is counterbalanced by the serious lack of able-bodied men for the performance of necessary work, and the increased cost of substituting paid for pauper labor.

The severe storm of February 13 destroyed our telephone cable, and communication was not restored until June 27.

The vacancy left by the resignation on April 1 of Mr. T. J. Condon as Deputy Superintendent, was filled by the appointment, on June 1, of Mr. W. F. Clark, Superintendent at Gallop's Island, and formerly Deputy Superintendent at this institution. Mr. Clark is admirably fitted by nature and long institution training for this position, and I take pleasure in referring to his conscientious work.

Repairs and Improvements. — Much has been done by the aid of special appropriations to meet the repeated recommendations of past reports. A brick building has been constructed at the rear of the hospital, combining, on the ground floor, a steam and electric plant with a laundry and bakeshop on the second floor. The building is so situated that the steam returns are available by gravity, affording great economy in fuel. Advantage is taken of the contour of the ground to grade up to the bakery and laundry floor, and the coal-pit at the rear. The appropriation was cut from the amount

originally estimated to a figure which forbade the erection of one wing, the installation of two boilers and of the laundry and bakery machinery. The loss of the wing is partially met by the construction of a temporary wooden coal-shed, but the laundry and bakery outfit are needed at once before these rooms can be made available, and the two boilers before next winter, if we are to abandon the old, dilapidated and wasteful plant. At present about half of the steam for heating is being furnished by the new plant, and the electric installation is proceeding with due rapidity. The grading of the grounds about the building should be completed at once to afford early use of coal-shed, laundry and bakery. This is a work quite beyond the strength of our present farm force.

The appropriation for salt-water fire protection has been largely spent in placing the necessary mains and hydrants, the small amount of work remaining in establishing the pump and the connection with the salt water being deferred until mild weather. This system furnishes a salt-water hydrant, in the vicinity of each fresh-water hydrant, these being within 150 feet of every point of the seven larger buildings. The same fund provided for piping direct from the reservoir to the pumps, and placed our entire service on a by-pass of the main line to Fort Warren, reducing our necessary pump pressure an average of about thirty pounds, a considerable economy.

The appropriation for cattle tie-up will be used as early in the spring as possible to provide the room now sadly needed by an increasing herd of cows. Plans have been prepared and approved for as much of a model tie-up as can be built from the appropriation at our service.

A small room has been built, adjoining the morgue, for pathological purposes, and has been found to answer the purpose for which it is intended. A large skylight in the roof furnishes north light.

A carpenter shop has been constructed from two wooden booths, kindly given by Dr. Durgin, of the Board of Health and placed lengthwise, end to end. These walls, properly re-enforced, clapboarded and shingled and provided with suitable end windows, form a very good building for this purpose. The old carpenter shop is now the paint shop, and its inflammable stock has been removed from the men's building to the new quarters. An addition to the piggery has also been built.

A Sturtevant blower and the necessary air-ducts and radiators for the ventilation of the men's building are now practically installed, and will be in operation in a few weeks.

The Women's Building has been repiped, the old and complicated valves removed, and a simple system substituted, giving about four times the former heating surface. As a consequence, the building has been comfortable on the coldest days of this winter, a marked contrast to preceding years. Additional heating surface has been added to Wards B and L of the hospital, but it is not prudent to make further changes there until the mains and returns have been enlarged and simplified. We are now endeavoring to heat four times the surface for which the sub-mains were intended.

In the Men's Building, a new floor of hard pine has been laid in the inmates' dining-room and the front hall. Ward 1 has been renovated, the floor repaired and varnished, walls painted, and the ward furnished with white-painted, low spring beds, couches, screens, and rocking-chairs, as an infirmary ward for our old and infirm men inmates. The interior of the building has been repainted. A new ice-chest has been placed in the pantry. On the second floor a bath and toilet-room has been built next the Deputy Superintendent's rooms; and in the rear wing two windows cut through the brick wall, one into the toilet-room and the other into a double bath-room. The engineer's supply-room, formerly on this floor, has been changed into a linen and clothes closet for the recently appointed matron of the building, under whose efficient management a decided change for the better has been observed in the cleanliness and neatness of the building. On the upper floor seven new rooms have been built in what was formerly an empty room used as a dormitory by our officers whom we were unable to provide with rooms. A small ward in the front of the building is now being fitted up as an officers' sitting-room. The inmates' reading-room is well patronized, and is a pleasant spot. The number of books loaned from the library to inmates during the year was 1,537 :

Fiction,	1,070	Science,	30	Travel,	50
Magazines,	229	Poetry,	37	Religious,	16
Biography,	45	History,	60		

The above does not include a number of single volumes of magazines loaned from reading-room to the older inmates to read at their bedsides. There are at present in the library 782 volumes. There have been added to the library during the year 33 volumes. Several hundred magazines have also been used in the hospital and afterwards destroyed.

The reservoir has been emptied of water, and the sides patched and repaired before refilling.

The barn has been painted. A stone drain has been constructed in the barn cellar, and good drainage is now assured. We need one good pair of young work-horses in place of three old ones. We have an increase of nine young milch cows this year, from calves raised, and we have saved twelve heifer calves from this year's births. The needs of our hospital make the dairy the central feature of our farm work. Considerable fodder corn has been raised and fed to the cattle this year, and we need a silo. Its absence has been severely felt during the past winter, as our hay crop was but one-third the usual quantity, and we shall have to purchase hay. The farm work was a continual struggle, owing to insufficient help; but results were fair. Some of the able-bodied women were employed in weeding and gathering the lighter crops, such as beans and peas, to their own satisfaction and ours.

The wharves have been put in fair order by painting the houses and by patching the flooring; but both wharves require replanking.

The Women's Building has been further improved by the addition of an eighty-five gallon steam-kettle in the kitchen. The bakery is in the same kitchen, and the baker now has charge of both cooking and baking. The additional heating and the warm flannelette dresses render the women more comfortable. A small disused ward has been altered into four rooms, one of them a sitting-room for the matrons, and we are no longer obliged to place two matrons in one room. A ward on the main floor is now used as a sewing-room, and many feeble women are thereby added to our force of workers. An industry has been started recently, which gives much pleasure to those occupied in it, the making of braided rag rugs.

Hospital. — The west wing has been painted, and the wood-work varnished throughout, ceilings, walls, floors and furniture; the central building has been painted throughout; the operating-room has been painted in white enamel, a new solid porcelain sink substituted for the old soapstone sink, the adjoining small room fitted up as an etherizing-room, and a sterilizer and operating table purchased. New and larger ranges have been placed in the two ward kitchens, which facilitate the preparation of special diets. Partitions have been removed in wards G and L, adding materially to the cheerfulness of the wards. Our greatest needs are additional single rooms for contagious and cancer patients, also for dying patients, whose presence in the wards has a depressing influence on others; an additional wing for the

isolation of contagious cases, largely phthisical and syphilitic, which shall have small wards of eight to ten beds. This will reduce the overcrowding that now exists in the wing for male patients, and make a better classification possible. Sun platforms are needed for phthisical patients. In connection with the hospital, a home for nurses is much needed.

Dr. W. H. Gallagher, Second Medical Assistant, and Dr. J. E. Ingoldsby, at the close of their terms of service, entered private practice. Dr. A. S. Hartwell, formerly House Surgeon at the City Hospital, was appointed Second Medical Officer, July 1. The positions of special house-officer, senior and junior house-officers, are filled respectively by Drs. B. F. Worthing, George B. Hoitt and W. M. Gay.

The Training School. — Great care has been exercised in accepting the applicants for the Training School, a number of whom have had high school or business training. The employment of three ward maids has been authorized when the appropriation permits.

Fire Protection. — A fire drill has been established with periodical alarms blown on the whistle. Each officer has his appointed work and station, some to fight the fire and more to remove the occupants of the building in danger. Practice has brought this service to a fair degree of proficiency, and we now feel that should we be so unfortunate as to have a fire our men will be in good training. The two fires at Rainsford Island in August tested our men thoroughly, and on both occasions they behaved in a manner deserving of the highest credit.

The expensive and necessary repairs of the past year and the amount of our appropriation have forced us to every economy in supplies. Our bill of fare is necessarily limited, because of the limitation of cooking, to boiling, stewing, or steaming in the large steam kettles, and baking in the baker's brick oven. Yet the occasional substitution of one kind of food in the place of another is helpful. The change in the size of loaves of bread has worked toward economy.

Religious Services. — Religious services have been held each Sunday and alternate Wednesday; Rev. P. H. Brennan having charge of the Roman Catholic service, assisted by the clergy of St. Mary's parish, and Rev. W. B. Toulmin conducting the Protestant service. In addition, the chaplains make regular weekly visits to all who desire their ministrations, and particularly to the dying. Special trips are frequently made at night, when needed. We give our heartiest thanks for the unflinching attention of these devoted men.

We wish to express our appreciation of the liberality of the Boston Public Library in establishing a small branch at

Long Island under the Employer's Liability System, for the use of officers of the almshouse and hospital; and also for sending us magazines and books discarded from regular library use.

We also gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Guild of St. Elizabeth, which has furnished monthly entertainments during the winter; and to other friends who have given informal concerts, brought flowers, sent pictures, books and magazines, or have regularly visited the almshouse.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. New ten-inch iron sewer-pipe outlets to replace wooden outlets of drain from the three main buildings.
2. New floors in men's building.
3. Grading of power-house grounds.
4. Two new boilers for power-house.
5. Completion of power-house wing.
6. Machinery for bakery and laundry.
7. Wharf repairs.
8. Coal-pocket on wharf.
9. Hose for steamer "John Howard" sufficient for use in case of fire at any of the institutions in the harbor.
10. Repairs to outer walls of hospital and women's building.
11. Sun platforms at hospital.
12. Planting of shrubbery around hospital.
13. New wing for hospital.
14. Nurses' home.
15. Silo.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR T. HOPKINS,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND
AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT, BOSTON, MASS.,
January 31, 1900.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

It is my pleasure to report a prosperous year for this institution.

The idea of making a home for aged couples and the better and worthy class of poor women is being gradually and successfully wrought out.

Although the number of refined and gentle persons who have seen happier days is not large, we cannot overestimate the pain that is given them by immediate association with rough and vulgar women.

The construction of this building easily lends itself to the plan of classification, and it is pleasant to see, in each of the separate rooms, four old ladies enjoying their room and each other, and doing many kind little acts one for the other.

Of course, the laborious work of the house must be done, and we frequently find women who cannot refrain from drinking outside—quiet and tractable inmates and willing workers.

There are few of all our people who have not a good, and in many cases an interesting, side to their nature.

Several changes have come in our force of helpers. We were obliged to lose Mrs. Ellen Mahoney, who for about five years had served the institution most faithfully in the capacity of matron, but who became very ill, and left us April 1, and died in the following June. Her place has been ably filled by Miss Miriam G. Church.

In the autumn, extensive changes and improvements were made in the house—suitable lavatories for men and women, new plumbing, ceilings, and many other much-needed repairs, so that the building is now in very good order. In the summer of 1899 the piece of land lying south of the institution—which, by its dilapidated fences, was a constant temptation for intoxicated tramps to come in and to our men to go out—

has been enclosed with substantial fences, and now enlarges the institution grounds.

Much needed repairs were also made on the gate lodge.

Religious services have been held as in previous years. Occasional Masses have been said at the institution by the clergy of St. Francis de Sales Church, whose ministrations to our feeble old people have been of the greatest comfort to them. Such of our people as are able attend the services in this church in Charlestown. Great comfort and pleasure have been brought by Rev. George Maxwell of St. John's Church, Charlestown, who with numbers of his parishioners, has held service each month. Other meetings have been conducted by the people of Trinity Church, Charlestown, and the Methodist Church, Somerville.

The special holidays of the year have had pleasant evenings of entertainment, almost always closing with a real old country dance.

We are much indebted to the young people of St. Francis de Sales Church for a number of most pleasant musical entertainments, the young people of St. John's Church for giving an entertaining play and musical evening, and to the choir of St. Catharine's Church for a choice concert.

A most delightful entertainment was given the old people Thanksgiving evening by the two Gabrielson children of Cambridge.

I was most gratified to find, on returning from my vacation, the great interest which had been taken by the inmates to make everything run smoothly, and the pride they seemed to feel in doing their very best to have a good report and everything in good order for me on my return.

On the Seventeenth of June, many of the men were allowed to see the parade, and, as I was away, asked one of the matrons to telephone me they were at home all right. Considering the great temptations, the liquor stores being open, this seemed quite worthy of mention.

I have been greatly aided in my work by my present corps of workers, whose devotion to the institution has been untiring.

I wish to thank your Board most sincerely for your courtesy, sympathy and appreciation throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH GREENLEAF WEEDEN,

Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE VISITING MEDICAL STAFF OF THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

BOSTON, January 31, 1900.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees :

The development of the Hospital Department has been on the whole satisfactory during the past year. The wards have continually grown more orderly, the patients more amenable to hospital discipline, the nurse force more efficient, and the medical care of the sick, in consequence, has led to better results. Following the policy outlined in the previous report, insane patients have been committed to institutions fitted for their treatment, when their mental disorder has rendered them disturbing to non-insane patients, or impossible to care for properly with the means at command. The establishment of a nursery, with modern methods of feeding, has diminished the infant mortality to a marked degree. We take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the enlargement of the morgue, which was strongly urged in our last report, has been accomplished. The building is now satisfactory for present needs. Improvements of importance for the surgical work of the hospital have also been made. The operating-room has been repainted, an adequate lavatory put in, an operating table and a sterilizing apparatus supplied, and an etherizing-room, adjoining the larger operating-room, fitted up. Owing to these added conveniences, major operations may now be undertaken with confidence, and are being performed without danger of septic complications. We would also acknowledge with gratification the improvement in the boat service, which renders possible more frequent visits to the hospital. It is, however, desirable that a daily morning and afternoon boat be provided, in order that the hospital may be placed more completely on an equality with those on the main land as regards convenience of transportation.

We would again call attention to certain matters mentioned in our last report. There is a constantly growing need for an enlargement of the hospital. This need is particularly felt in the male wing, which is overcrowded and

inadequate for the proper treatment of the various forms of disease which it is forced to accommodate. Patients suffering from tuberculosis, of which there is a considerable number, syphilis and other contagious diseases, should be isolated or at least prevented from coming into close contact with other patients. This is at present impossible of accomplishment. We would therefore recommend the construction of another ward, in communication with the male wing, arranged in such a way that it may be divided into rooms for the accommodation of eight to ten patients. It is furthermore desirable that more open-air platforms be erected in connection with the wards, in order that children, tuberculous patients, and others may have the benefit of fresh air throughout the year, without detriment to health. The treatment applied so successfully to consumptives at the Rutland Hospital should, in great measure, be possible at Long Island. Provision for this should be made in the construction of new wards or platforms.

Another growing need of the hospital is a proper home for nurses. The main building, in which the nurses now live, is crowded; rooms are of necessity employed as bedrooms which might be put to practical use in the routine work of the hospital, for example, as laboratories or isolating-rooms. We would, therefore, urge the construction of a home for nurses, which might incidentally be used in part for other purposes. This would ensure more suitable quarters in the administration building for the resident medical officers and decidedly simplify the problems of management.

The following changes have been made in the visiting staff during the past year: Dr. H. A. Lothrop has been appointed Second Assistant Visiting Surgeon, and Dr. Alexander Quackenboss, after a service of several years, has, through stress of other work, resigned his position as Visiting Ophthalmologist.

The Training School for Nurses has been more completely organized during the past year, and may now be regarded as definitely established. We are of the opinion that the Long Island Hospital offers an admirable opportunity for the training of nurses in many varieties of disease, and are equally sure that the proper conduct of the hospital demands the continuance and improvement of the school. We look forward with confidence to the time when this Training School will be generally recognized, and the graduate nurses be given opportunity for such post-graduate study as they may care to undertake. In consideration of the fact that the Training School is still young, we feel that satisfactory

progress in its development has been made, and that future progress is assured.

We would finally reiterate what we stated in our previous report, that it is much to be desired that measures may be taken which will permit worthy persons to secure the benefits which the Long Island Hospital is now in a position to confer without the stigma attaching to the declaration of pauperism.

Respectfully submitted,

ABNER POST, *President,*

JAMES J. MINOT,

E. W. TAYLOR, *Secretary,*

For the Visiting Medical Staff.

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN OF THE
BOSTON ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND
AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Boston, January 31, 1900.

To the Pauper Institutions Trustees:

I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending January 31, 1900, as the attending physician to the institution under your charge.

The health of the inmates during the past year has been unusually good, and with the exception of a few cases of gastro-enteritis in the summer months, chronic cases, as usual, have principally called for treatment.

It gives me pleasure to say that this desirable result has been brought about to a large degree, if not wholly, by the watchful supervision of the Superintendent and the conscientious care of the matron and her assistants. I am indebted to them for the valuable aid thus rendered to my own efforts in my professional duties.

The deaths have been as follows:

Females	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Males	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

and classified as follows:

Valvular heart disease	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Senility	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Cirrhosis of liver	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Apoplexy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9

Average age of decedents, 64 years.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. SPRAGUE, M.D.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

This Training School is established to give a systematic two-years' course of training and practice to women desirous of becoming professional nurses.

The school is connected with the Boston Almshouse and Hospital, which is located on one of the most beautiful and salubrious of the many islands of Boston Harbor. The hospital building is new and modern in all its appointments, and contains two hundred and fifty beds.

The Superintendent of the almshouse and hospital has the general supervision of all matters relating to the school, and application for admission should be made to him. The Superintendent of Nurses has the immediate charge of all the nursing in the hospital, of all persons employed in the wards, and also the instruction and management of the pupils in the Training School.

The course requires two years, and includes general medical, surgical, maternity and infant nursing.

A fixed course of instruction is given, including lectures and demonstrations on practical points by the medical and surgical staff, recitations on these and from text-books, but chiefly the daily instruction from the Superintendent of Nurses and the graduate head nurses, and the accurate daily drill in the wards and operating room.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick, the making of beds, changing bed and body linen, managing of helpless patients in bed, etc.; giving baths, keeping patients warm or cool, prevention and dressing of bed sores; the making and applying of bandages, applying of fomentations and poultices and minor dressings, cupping, the administration of enemias, and use of the female catheter. The pupils are also given lessons in massage. Maternity nursing is taught by practice in the confinement rooms, which includes digital examination of patients. Instruction is also given the pupils how to act in the various emergencies which arise in child-bed. Pupils are taught how to cook and serve food for the sick in a proper manner, the feeding of helpless patients, and the feeding and preparation of food for infants.

Instruction is also given in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, of warming and ventilating sick rooms in a proper manner, and the way to take care of sick rooms for the best good and comfort of the patient; in keeping all utensils and appliances perfectly clean and disinfected; in making accurate observations of the pulse, temperature, respiration, expectorations, the secretions and state of the skin, of mental conditions as to delirium, dementia, etc.; of the condition as to sleep, appetite, effects of diet or of stimulants and medicines, and in the managing of cases of senility and senile dementia. Pupils are taught the administering of medicines and the application of external remedies; how to take notes on cases, the making up of a nurse's record and the reports to the attending physician.

Candidates will be received between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years. They must be of sound health. They should send a brief personal history, and give the names and addresses of responsible persons not of their own kin, who know their good character and capabilities. Upon the approved recommendation of the Superintendent they will be received for one month on probation.

At the end of the first month, candidates, if considered satisfactory to the authorities in charge of the hospital, are permitted to join the school upon signing an agreement to complete the prescribed course of two years, and to conform to all rules.

The right is reserved by the authorities of the hospital to terminate, at any time, the connection of any pupil for inefficiency, misconduct, generally unsatisfactory record, or for any other reason which may be deemed sufficient.

While the education and training which are afforded are intended to be a full equivalent for their services, there is given the pupils, toward defraying their necessary personal expenses, ten dollars per month during the first year, and twelve dollars per month for the second year.

If pupils successfully fulfil the requirements for the full term of two years and pass the necessary examinations, they will, upon the termination of their service, receive the diploma of the hospital.

There are no fixed dates for the beginning of service, but accepted candidates may enter whenever vacancies occur.

Pupils are required to wear the Training School uniform after they join the school.

During the year 1899, courses of lectures to nurses were given as follows:

Dr. James J. Minot, "Fever Nursing."

Dr. E. W. Taylor, "Diseases of the Nervous System."

Dr. G. B. Magrath, "Topics Connected with Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery."

A lecture on food was given by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick.

Drs. Taft, Gallagher and Worthing, of the resident medical staff, conducted exercises in special anatomical and physiological subjects, emergencies, obstetric nursing, the care of infants, and the preparation of infants' food, bandaging and surgical appliances, and materia medica.

LIST OF GRADUATES, LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

(Arranged according to year and sequence in graduation.)

1896.

Miss Emily Bradford, Miss Mary Carmen, Mrs. Addie G. Flood, Miss Mary MacAdam, Miss Alice G. Proctor, Miss Lena Boutellier, Miss H. Pearl Hyde,		Miss Arsilla M. Lisson, Miss Mary McManus, Mrs. Bridget T. Salmon, Miss Elizabeth H. Sullivan, Miss Mabel Sadlier, Miss Rachael M. Watson.
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1897.

Miss Edith M. Rose, Miss Daisy M. Story, Miss V. Merle Bacon, Miss Betsie F. Leonard, Miss Catharine McDonald,		Miss Florence McDonald, Mrs. Georgie Lynch, Miss Clara A. Reed, Miss Erminie Mercier.
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1898.

There were no graduates as the course was extended from one year to two. Future graduates will take the course of two years.

1899.

Miss Katherine Belle MacAdam, Miss Margaret A. Kelley, Miss Winifred Dillon, Miss Mary B. A. Wells, Miss Mary E. Fenton, Mrs. Ellen Dwyer, Miss Delia J. Riley, Miss Sara E. MacGowan, Miss Myretta E. Waite, Miss Julia Kelleher,		Miss Rebecca M. Sullivan, Miss Annie R. Gordon, Miss Elsie Young, Miss Lilian Queenan, Miss Margaret L. Corbett, Miss Margaret J. Crain, Miss Gustena E. Gatchell, Miss Anna O'Connor, Miss Christine Chisholm, Mrs. Catherine Berry.
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1900.

Miss Priscilla McKenzie.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

Persons eligible to care in the hospital at Long Island, Boston Harbor, are as follows: .

1. Any person who has a legal settlement in the City of Boston and stands in need of relief and is ill.
2. Any such person who, if well, could be supported at his home, but who, being ill, needs special medical or surgical care which he cannot afford to provide.
3. Any person having no settlement in Boston, and who is too ill to be removed to the city or town of settlement (or to a State institution if without a settlement), and who is in need of immediate relief.

The question of settlement will be determined by the Institutions Registration Department, 28 Court square; office hours, 9 to 5 o'clock; on Saturdays, 9 to 1 o'clock. Any person able to walk should apply at that office. An ambulance and carriage are at the disposal of that office, and will be sent for persons unable to walk, to carry them to boat or train.

Cases of contagious illness, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are not received at Long Island, but should be referred to the City Hospital.

In the case of a person who does not speak English it is desirable that he should be accompanied by a friend who can interpret when he makes his application at 28 Court Square.

It is very desirable that application should be made the day before it is intended that the person should go to the hospital, or, if an emergency case, before 12 o'clock, in order that the settlement may be investigated, and the ambulance or carriage sent, if necessary. A person applying at this office too late for admission on the same day will be sent to the Wayfarers' Lodge (men), or to the City Temporary Home (women).

It is earnestly requested that if a person is advised to apply for admission to the hospital at Long Island, he should

be made to clearly understand that it is the Hospital Department of the Boston Almshouse, as much distress has often been occasioned by ignorance of this fact at the time of going to the hospital.

The executive force of the hospital at Long Island consists of a first and second medical officer and three house officers, who have immediate charge under the direction of the visiting medical staff. There is a training school for nurses, with a superintendent of nurses and two assistants, four head nurses and thirty probationers or pupil nurses.

TABULAR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

EXPENDITURES FOR ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND, 1899-1900.

Salaries :

Dr. L. F. Wentworth, Superintendent, Dec. 15, 1898, to Jan. 15, 1899 .	\$208 33
Thomas J. Condon, Acting Superintendent, Jan. 15, 1899, to April 1, 1899 .	490 00
Arthur T. Hopkins, Acting Superintendent, April 1, 1899, to May 6, 1899 .	225 07
Arthur T. Hopkins, Superintendent, May 6, 1899, to Dec. 15, 1899 .	1,817 72
Employees, Dec. 15, 1898, to Dec. 15, 1899	22,241 16

	<u>\$24,982 28</u>
Food	32,768 27
Repairs and improvements	8,988 79
Fuel	7,143 21
Furniture and upholstery	4,096 90
Clothing	3,313 56
Water	3,000 00
Medical and surgical supplies	2,721 93
Agricultural	2,506 12
Tobacco and snuff	1,158 12
Bedding	1,151 94
Household supplies	937 12
Soap and laundry supplies	777 94
Liquors	662 28
Religious services	594 02
Printing	435 17
Ice	301 25
Telephone	257 50
Advertising	251 37
Burials	251 11
Stationery	186 29
Postage	181 00
Insurance of boilers	150 00
Massage lessons	125 00
Disinfectants	112 63
Transportation	96 69
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$97,150 49</u>

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<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,138	41
Furniture	113	99
Stationery	113	08
Postage	49	54
Incidental expenses	32	29
Transportation	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	39
Advertising	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	25
Freight	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	55
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,487	50

EXPENDITURES FOR PAUPER EXPENSE, 1899-1900.

Support of Poor in charge of Commonwealth	\$323 16
Support of Poor in charge of Cities and Towns	191 87
Support of Poor at Massachusetts Hospital for Con- sumptives and Tuberculous Patients	124 47
Stationery	14 06
<hr/>	
Total	\$653 56

EXPENDITURES FOR STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD," 1899-1900.

Salaries of captain and crew	\$3,319 03
Fuel	1,121 92
Chandlery and supplies	451 22
Use of boats	324 76
Furniture	145 48
Repairs	80 59
Water	57 00
Total	\$5,500 00

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Alms-house and Hospital, Long Island	\$97,497 09
Alms-house for Women and Aged Couples, Charles-	
town	13,924 30
Office expense	3,487 50
Pauper expense	653 56
Steamer "John Howard"	5,500 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$121,062 45

INCOME.

ACCOUNTS DEPOSITED WITH THE CITY COLLECTOR ON ACCOUNT OF
INCOME OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN-
UARY 31, 1900.

Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.

Board of inmates	\$2,926 29
Care of soldiers	442 95
Medicines for Municipal Camp	17 41
Medicines for House of Reformation	10 65
Sales of old material	90 54
Total	\$3,487 84

Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.

Board of inmates	\$598 73
Funeral expenses	10 00
Total	\$608 73

COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTS DEPOSITED WITH CITY COLLECTOR ON
ACCOUNT OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31,
1899 AND 1900.

	January 31, 1899.	January 31, 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island.....	\$4,651 03	\$3,487 84	.....	\$1,163 19
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.....	472 86	608 73	135 87	
Totals.....	\$5,123 89	\$4,096 57	.....	\$1,027 32

ACTUAL COLLECTIONS MADE BY CITY COLLECTOR ON ACCOUNT
OF INCOME OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY
31, 1900.

Boston Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$2,810 71.
Home for Paupers (old style of above)	39 71
Boston Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	521 08
Total	\$3,371 50

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1899, AND JANUARY 31, 1900.

	Expenditure for 12 months.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Ending Jan. 31, 1899.	Ending Jan. 31, 1900.		
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$96,293 13	\$97,497 09	\$1,203 96	
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.....	13,927 65	13,924 30	.....	\$3 35
Totals.....	\$110,220 78	\$111,421 39	\$1,200 61	

COMPARISON OF ACTUAL COST OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1899, AND JANUARY 31, 1900.

	1899.	1900.				
	Actual cost.	Expended.	Actual income.	Actual cost.	Increase.	De- crease.
Almshouse and Hos- pital, Long Island..	\$94,037 25	\$97,497 09	\$2,850 42	\$94,646 67	\$609 42	
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charles- town	13,927 65	13,924 30	521 08	13,403 22	.....	\$524 43
Totals.....	\$107,964 90	\$111,421 39	\$3,371 50	\$108,049 89	\$84 99	

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE FOR, AND ACTUAL COST OF, EACH INMATE OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1900.

	EXPENDITURE.		ACTUAL COST.	
	Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Year.	Per Week.
Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$148 17	\$2 85	\$143 84	\$2 77
Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.....	146 57	2 81	141 09	2 71

SPECIAL LOAN APPROPRIATIONS.

APPROPRIATION FOR BUILDINGS, ETC., LONG ISLAND.

Balance from 1898-1899	.	.	.	.	\$1,493 47
Expended for :					
Lumber	.	.	.	.	\$393 94
Installing telephone	.	.	.	.	128 17
Hardware	.	.	.	.	67 98
Water works	.	.	.	.	53 58
Labor	.	.	.	.	50 00
Cement and drain-pipe	.	.	.	.	3 62
Advertising	.	.	.	.	2 13
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
					699 42
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Unexpended balance	.	.			\$794 05

APPROPRIATION FOR SALT-WATER FIRE SYSTEM.

Balance from 1898-1899	.	.	.	.	\$10,142 79
Expended for :					
Laying pipe	.	.	.	.	\$2,377 23
Cast-iron pipe and castings	.	.	.	.	2,100 01
Hose, etc.	.	.	.	.	83 30
Advertising	.	.	.	.	2 50
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
					4,563 04
					<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Unexpended balance	.	.			\$5,579 75

APPROPRIATION FOR ALMSHOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NEW POWER-
HOUSE AND EQUIPMENT.

Loans issued in 1899-1900	.	.	.	\$70,000 00
Expended for :				
Contract for building, (Woodbury & Leighton)	.			\$26,148 33
Contract for steam mains, etc., (Cleghorn-Egglee Co.)	.			14,674 40
Contract for boilers, etc. (E. Hodge & Co.)	.	.		3,740 00
Installing electrical plant, (Elec. Const. Div.)	.	.		2,461 78
Architect (Architectural Div.)				1,000 61
Printing	.	.	.	46 92
Advertising	.	.	.	33 50
				<hr/>
				48,105 54
				<hr/>
Unexpended balance	.	.		\$21,894 46

APPROPRIATION FOR TELEPHONE CABLE, MOON ISLAND TO LONG
ISLAND.

Loan issued in 1899-1900	.	.	.	\$4,000 00
Expended for :				
Building telephone line and laying sub- marine cable (Elec. Const. Div.)	.			\$4,000 00

EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES PAID ON JAN. 15, 1900.

OFFICE SERVICE OF THE PAUPER INSTITUTIONS TRUSTEES,
28 COURT SQUARE, BOSTON.

Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
1. Parker B. Field, executive agent (At 28 Court square, Boston.)	\$112 50
	Salary per week.
2. Isabel F. Gerrish, clerk (At 28 Court square, Boston.)	\$15 00
	Salary per month.
3. Annie M. Peaslee, book-keeper, stenographer and type- writer (at Long Island)	\$70 00
4. David Jacobs, assistant book-keeper (at Long Island) .	\$20 00

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
1. A. T. Hopkins, superintendent	\$250 00
2. W. F. Clarke, deputy superintendent	100 00
3. A. A. Taft, 1st medical officer	100 00
4. A. S. Hartwell, 2d medical officer	75 00
5. B. F. Worthing, house officer	8 34
6. Geo. B. Hoitt, house officer	8 34
7. Wm. M. Gay, house officer	8 34
8. Charles A. Keucher, druggist	60 00
9. John J. Galvin, relief officer	35 00
10. Thomas Maxwell, receiving officer	30 00
11. Thomas E. Murphy, laundry officer	25 00
12. A. W. Davidson, storekeeper	40 00
13. L. F. Dell, engineer	83 33
14. O. S. Bumpus, assistant engineer	40 00
15. Wm. Schneider, assistant engineer	35 00
16. Wilbur P. Snow, engineer helper	35 00
17. E. L. Bryant, farmer	50 00
18. George Pike, assistant farmer	25 00
19. Michael D. Moynihan, assistant farmer	25 00
20. Clarence Barker, assistant farmer	25 00
21. W. H. Bond, watchman	25 00
22. Samuel C. Dunne, watchman	25 00
23. T. W. Kendall, carpenter	40 00
24. James E. Duffee, carpenter	50 00
25. Henry G. Cochrane, carpenter	40 00
26. T. H. Killian, painter	40 00
27. Daniel McLaughlin, painter	55 00
28. P. J. Cunningham, baker	55 00
29. Wm. L. Savoy, cook	65 00
30. Patrick J. Kenney, nurse	20 00
31. Wm. Bowden, nurse	25 00
32. M. A. Morris, superintendent of nurses	75 00
33. Annie Moore, night superintendent of nurses	30 00
34. Kate R. Holton, head matron	35 00
35. Elizabeth Chapman, night matron	20 00
36. W. E. S. Constantine, matron	20 00

PAUPER INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT.

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37.	N. E. Sheehan, matron	\$20 00
38.	J. B. Bachop, matron	20 00
39.	Margaret A. Kelley, housekeeper	30 00
40.	Margaret J. Chisholm, head nurse	25 00
41.	Rebecca Sullivan, head nurse	25 00
42.	Sarah E. McGowan, head nurse	25 00
43.	Alicia Barker, nurse	12 00
44.	Alice M. Brown, nurse	10 00
45.	Mabel Caldwell nurse	10 00
46.	Matilda Crane, nurse	12 00
47.	Alice L. Flint, nurse	10 00
48.	Carrie J. Foss, nurse	12 00
49.	Cecile M. Genoud, nurse	10 00
50.	Mabel J. Harris, nurse	10 00
51.	Agnes J. Hasenfuss, nurse	10 00
52.	Mabel Howard, nurse	12 00
53.	Adelaide E. Johnson, nurse	10 00
54.	Margaret A. Learson, nurse	10 00
55.	Clara Lyons, nurse	10 00
56.	Bridget Manning, nurse	10 00
57.	Eva M. Marine, nurse	10 00
58.	Helen Mulcahy, nurse	10 00
59.	Mary E. McCarthy, nurse	10 00
60.	Catherine McCollough, nurse	10 00
61.	Christine McIntosh, nurse	12 00
62.	Frances McKenzie, nurse	12 00
63.	Priscilla McKenzie, nurse	12 00
64.	Maud M. Neilson, nurse	10 00
65.	Alice Price, nurse	10 00
66.	Agnes J. Rogers, nurse	10 00
67.	Mary D. Shafner, nurse	10 00
68.	Mary A. Sweeney, nurse	12 00
69.	Mary T. Thompson, nurse	12 00
70.	Lizzie Wilbur, nurse	10 00
71.	Emma Grandstadt, cook	25 00
72.	Maggie Riley, cook	20 00
73.	Nellie Coffee, laundress	20 00
74.	Cassie McNeil, housemaid	15 00
75.	Christine C. Bell, wardmaid	12 00
76.	Adelaide Donohue, organist	12 50
77.	Clara Baker, organist	12 50

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
1. Sarah G. Weeden, superintendent	\$100 00
2. Rufus W. Sprague, physician (non-resident)	41 67
3. Jerome Hurley, farmer	30 00
4. Miriam G. Church, matron	20 00
5. Lucy I. Davis, matron	20 00
6. Mary Furlong, matron	18 00
7. Nellie O'Keefe, cook	18 00
8. Thomas White, baker	15 00

STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD."

Name and Rank.	Salary per month.
1. W. H. Sampson, captain	\$90 00
2. W. W. Bates, mate and pilot	60 00
3. N. M. Lanagan, engineer	75 00
4. Wm. Campbell, assistant engineer	45 00
5. Thomas Butler, fireman	40 00

INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, JANUARY 31, 1900.

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Land	\$237,800 00	
Men's building	100,000 00	
Women's building	70,000 00	
Hospital	100,000 00	
Chapel	11,500 00	
Residence of superintendent	10,500 00	
Power-house and equipment	55,000 00	
Two cottages and barn	5,000 00	
Piggery, hen-house, etc.	1,500 00	
Ice-house	700 00	
Mortuary	400 00	
Two wharves, with houses	2,100 00	
Water-works	14,000 00	
Electrical plant	7,500 00	
Laundry machinery	1,500 00	
		\$617,500 00
Mechanical fixtures		290 00
Furniture and household supplies		9,890 89
Clothing, bedding and dry goods		7,196 37
Provisions and groceries		3,108 73
Soap and laundry supplies		402 36
Library supplies		350 00
Stationery		333 05
Medical and surgical supplies		2,465 51
Liquors		124 37
Tobacco and snuff		394 60
Oil and gasolene		13 50
Ice		375 00
Fuel		674 00
Building materials and tools		637 38
Agricultural supplies		380 56
Carriages and agricultural implements		1,901 30
Live stock		2,804 00
Farm products		505 00
Total		<u>\$649,340 62</u>

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Land	\$31,300 00	
Buildings	22,000 00	
Stable	800 00	
Sheds	1,200 00	
		<hr/>
		\$55,300 00
Mechanical fixtures	890 00	
Furniture and household supplies	1,683 41	
Clothing, bedding and dry goods	1,399 72	
Provisions and groceries	977 60	
Soap and laundry supplies	41 40	
Library supplies	41 00	
Medical and surgical supplies	92 91	
Liquors	8 00	
Tobacco and snuff	54 69	
Fuel	280 00	
Building materials and tools	196 30	
Agricultural supplies	64 22	
Carriages, wagons and agricultural implements	519 55	
Live stock : One horse, 3 cows, 11 pigs, 65 hens,	\$455 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$62,003 80
		<hr/>

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES, BOSTON.

Furniture, etc.	\$545 14	
Stationery and office supplies	75 00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$620 14
		<hr/>

STEAMER "JOHN HOWARD."

Steamer	\$15,000 00	
Boats	90 00	
Fire-hose	88 75	
Ship chandlery, etc.	255 44	
Cabin furniture	33 75	
		<hr/>
Total		\$15,467 94
		<hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF VALUATION.

Boston Almshouse and Hospital, Long Island	\$649,340 62	
Boston Almshouse for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown	62,003 80	
Office of the Trustees, Boston	620 14	
Steamer "John Howard"	15,467 94	
		<hr/>
Total valuation of all department property		\$727,432 50
		<hr/>

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS.

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Articles Manufactured in Sewing-room.

223 Bedticks.	91 Women's Flannel Drawers.
79 Mattresses.	422 Women's Cotton Drawers.
312 Pillowticks.	612 Women's Nightgowns.
937 Sheets.	123 " Nightcaps.
1,027 Pillowslips.	106 " Waists.
2,649 Towels.	960 Gingham Aprons.
58 Tablecloths.	412 White "
168 Table Napkins.	11 Pajamas.
7 Camisoles.	356 Men's Overalls.
6 Operating Gowns.	281 " Jumpers.
4 Awnings.	12 " Coats.
6 Window Draperies.	6 " Trousers.
86 Window Curtains.	1,062 " Shirts.
29 Bed Jackets.	162 " Nightshirts.
17 Screen Covers.	129 " Drawers.
60 Tea Bags.	180 pairs Men's Suspenders.
136 Clothes Bags.	24 " " Hose.
12 Clothes-pin Bags.	150 " " Mittens.
20 Sand Bags.	7 " Gloves.
10 Cushions.	62 Baby Dresses.
51 Rugs.	8 " Cloaks.
198 Holders.	14 " Jackets.
137 Shrouds.	54 " Petticoats.
216 Women's Flannel Dresses	36 " Napkins.
173 " Cotton "	24 " Nightgowns.
285 " Petticoats.	82 Shoulder Shawls.
799 " Cotton Chemises	124 Handkerchiefs.
64 Women's Flannel Chemises.	

Clothing Repaired.

2,932 Men's Shirts.	1,212 Women's Drawers.
1,640 " Drawers.	459 " Waists.
391 " Overalls.	1,524 " Chemises.
326 " Jumpers.	1,307 " Nightgowns.
168 " Coats.	166 " Aprons.
84 " Trousers.	8,311 pairs Women's Stockings.
51 pairs Men's Mittens.	166 Tablecloths.
6,623 " " Hose.	294 Bedspreads.
106 Men's Aprons.	827 Bedticks.
23 " Vests.	150 Blankets.
1,330 Women's Dresses.	100 Sheets.
574 " Petticoats.	34 Pillows.

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLESTOWN.

Articles Manufactured in the Sewing-room.

100 Women's Dresses.	6 dozen Men's Cotton Shirts.
4 dozen Women's Drawers.	4½ dozen Men's Flannel Shirts.
7 dozen Women's Chemises	3 dozen Men's Flannel Drawers.
2 dozen Women's Night-dresses.	1 dozen Jumpers.
10 dozen Women's Aprons.	7 " Pillow-cases.
4½ dozen Women's Under-skirts.	8 " Sheets.
3 dozen Women's Flannel Skirts.	5 " Knit Stockings,
1 dozen Overalls.	

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Farm Products.

Hay	50 tons	at \$15 00	\$750 00
Oat fodder	10 "	" 8 00	80 00
Corn fodder	150 "	" 5 00	750 00
Sweet corn	5,678 dozen	" 05	23 66
Seed corn	12 bushels	" 75	9 00
Onions	285 "	" 60	171 00
Table beets	96 "	" 50	48 00
Carrots	137 "	" 40	54 80
Parsnips	123 "	" 60	73 80
Squash	4 tons	" 15 00	60 00
Pumpkins	2 "	" 8 00	16 00
Celery	2,500 heads	" 10 doz.	20 83
Cabbage	12,000 "	" 01 ½	180 00
Lettuce	1,000 "	" 01	10 00
Radish	23 bushel	" 80	18 40
Turnips	385 "	" 40	154 00
Parsley	150 bunches	" 01	1 50
Squash	35 bushels	" 20	7 00
Swiss chard	63 "	" 20	12 60
Cucumbers	75 "	" 75	56 25
Tomatoes	148 "	" 60	88 80
Potatoes	100 "	" 50	50 00
Summer squash	1½ tons	" 15 00	22 50
Rhubarb	2 "	" 15 00	30 00
String beans	128 bushels	" 50	64 00
Beef	3,218 pounds	" 06	193 00
Pork	22,096 "	" 05	1,104 80
Milk	81,058 quarts	" 05	4,052 90
Pigs and shoats	148	" 6 00	888 00
Calves	5	" 15 00	75 00
Ice	250 tons	" 2 00	500 08

Total \$9,565 92

POPULATION STATISTICS.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Daily Population from February 1, 1899, to January 31, 1900.

Day of Month.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.
1.....	856	863	736	623	581	575	595	604	599	613	622	624
2.....	862	865	736	622	577	575	593	603	596	618	626	628
3.....	866	870	709	611	580	566	593	603	597	616	626	627
4.....	871	873	710	598	579	566	596	603	593	620	624	625
5.....	871	873	705	599	571	567	597	601	595	620	626	627
6.....	874	876	707	602	572	570	597	600	597	620	625	627
7.....	879	877	709	602	571	575	595	598	598	625	623	627
8.....	878	877	712	598	573	578	593	597	598	625	623	627
9.....	883	879	712	600	581	578	592	597	603	621	624	630
10.....	884	878	712	599	584	586	595	597	600	621	624	634
11.....	885	879	713	597	584	592	595	594	605	624	623	637
12.....	885	879	708	600	586	596	591	593	607	624	624	635
13.....	883	872	708	602	590	598	591	595	609	624	627	638
14.....	883	875	711	602	593	599	590	597	607	625	626	638
15.....	885	877	708	603	590	600	592	597	607	625	626	640
16.....	886	875	708	604	588	600	592	599	605	624	627	639
17.....	886	877	709	604	588	596	595	599	609	626	627	644
18.....	891	882	711	601	588	599	593	595	604	627	626	642
19.....	890	878	711	602	582	601	596	599	606	627	627	645
20.....	894	882	709	602	589	603	596	599	609	621	626	643
21.....	897	877	710	600	589	609	595	600	609	623	627	643
22.....	897	877	711	602	591	609	601	601	609	625	626	641
23.....	902	880	711	605	593	609	602	599	612	630	626	644
24.....	906	882	710	605	594	605	602	599	613	629	626	644
25.....	911	878	709	609	594	607	600	599	611	630	626	644
26.....	910	878	710	612	582	605	602	602	610	630	627	646
27.....	869	749	710	612	585	609	602	602	612	620	628	647
28.....	867	752	709	612	587	612	589	597	610	621	629	647
29.....	.....	744	709	592	585	614	603	598	610	622	633	646
30.....	.....	738	709	592	581	614	603	599	611	622	623	648
31.....	.....	739	.....	584	.....	595	602	.....	613	.....	623	650
Average...	884	855	711	603	584	594	596	599	605	623	626	638
Maximum..	911	882	736	623	594	614	603	604	613	630	633	650
Minimum..	856	738	705	584	571	566	589	593	593	613	622	624

Maximum for year, 911. Minimum, 566. Average for year, 658.

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Movement of Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31. 1899.....	489	372	861	Discharged during yr.	535	237	772
Admitted since.....	417	285	702	Died during year.....	66	86	152
Born.....	7	4	11	Remaining Jan. 31, 1900.....	312	338	650
Grand total.....	913	661	1,574	Grand total.....	913	661	1,574

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES,
CHARLESTOWN.*Movement of Population.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining Jan. 31, 1899,	26	70	96	Discharged during year,	5	32	37
Admitted since.....	5	47	52	Died during year	2	7	9
Grand total	31	117	148	Remaining Jan. 31, 1900,	24	78	102
				Grand total.....	31	117	148

NUMBER OF INMATES REMAINING IN THE INSTITUTIONS
JANUARY 31, 1899 AND 1900.

	Jan. 31, 1899.	Jan. 31, 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alms house and Hospital, Long Island	861	650	.....	211
Alms house for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.....	96	102	6	.....
Total.....	957	752	.....	205

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING THE YEARS
ENDING JANUARY 31, 1899 AND 1900.

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alms house and Hospital, Long Island.....	706	658	.....	48
Alms house for Women and Aged Couples, Charlestown.....	107	95	.....	12
Total.....	813	753	.....	60

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Total Admissions, Daily Average Population, etc., for Twelve Years.

YEAR.	Total Admissions.	First Admission.	Number remaining on date of Annual Report.	Daily Average Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1888.....	1,431	.....	944	787	.....	.....
1889.....	1,273	.....	847	816	31	....
1890.....	1,154	332	862	746	.....	70
1891.....	1,273	453	926	813	67	.....
1892.....	1,352	441	992	812	.....	1
1893.....	1,705	379	919	728	.....	84
1894.....	1,951	364	960	806	78	.....
1895.....	1,501	352	815	693	.....	113
1896.....	1,310	385	853	706	13	.....
1897.....	1,020	381	853	689	.....	17
1898.....	1,038	369	861	706	17	.....
1899.....	714	389	650	658	.....	48

NOTE. — The figures given in this table for 1888 to 1894 include all inmates of the Almshouses on Long and Rainsford Islands. In February, 1895, the use of Rainsford Island for a pauper institution was abandoned, and the inmates were transferred to Long Island.

Ages of Persons Admitted.

	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Under twenty years.....	19	4½	12	4	31	4½
Twenty to thirty years.....	59	14	29	10	88	12
Thirty to forty years.....	85	20	43	15	128	18
Forty to fifty years.....	116	27	44	15	160	22½
Fifty to sixty years.....	61	14	65	22½	126	17¾
Sixty to seventy years.....	59	14	51	17½	110	15½
Seventy to eighty years.....	20	5	34	12	54	7½
Eighty to ninety years.....	6	1½	10	3½	16	2
Ninety to one hundred years, .....	.....	.....	1	½	1	½
Totals.....	425	100	289	100	714	100

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES,
CHARLESTOWN.

Total Admissions, Daily Average Population, etc., for Twelve Years.

YEAR.	Total Admissions.	Number remaining on date of Annual Report.	Daily Average Population.	Increase.	Decrease.
1888	69	170	161	.....	34
1889	108	161	157	.....	4
1890	115	158	147	.....	10
1891	130	150	144	.....	3
1892	203	160	144	.....	.....
1893	187	166	145	1	.....
1894	144	161	157	12	.....
1895	108	160	151	.....	6
1896	111	145	148	.....	3
1897	110	140	138	.....	10
1898	45	96	107	.....	31
1899	52	102	95	.....	12

Ages of Persons Admitted.

	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Under twenty years	1	20	.....	.....	1	2
Twenty to thirty years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty to forty years .....	.....	.....	5	10½	5	10
Forty to fifty years .....	.....	.....	7	15	7	13½
Fifty to sixty years	2	40	17	36	19	36
Sixty to seventy years .....	.....	.....	12	25½	12	23
Seventy to eighty years	1	20	6	13	7	13½
Eighty to ninety years	1	20	.....	.....	1	2
	5	100	47	100	52	100

ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL, LONG ISLAND.

Occupations of Men Admitted.

	Men's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
No stated occupation	8	4	12
Out-of-door Labor (<i>chiefly unskilled and irregular.</i>)			
Laborers	164	68	} 300
Longshoremen	10	4	
Fishermen	5	2	
Teamsters	22	9	
Hostlers	2	2	
Farm-hands	2	.....
Hucksters	8	2	
Out-of-door Labor (<i>implying some skill and some regularity of employment.</i>)			
Farmers	1	1	} 8
Gardeners	1	1	
Coachmen	2	.....
Bill-posters	1	1	
Mechanics and Trade Workers.			
BUILDING TRADES:			
Carpenters.....	2	2	} 29
Painters	9	2	
Plasterers	2	1	
Masons	1	1	
Brick-layers	1	1	
Roofers	6	1	
WORKERS ON METAL:			
Boiler-makers	1	} 12
Wire-workers .....	.....	1
Tinsmiths	1	.....
Blacksmiths .....	.....	1
Gas-fitters .....	.....	1
Brass-finishers	1	1	
Plumbers	1	4	
FACTORY WORKERS:			
Cordage-workers	1	} 7
Glass-blowers	1	.....
Marble-polishers	1	1	
Upholsterers	1	.....
Cigarmakers .....	.....	2
CLOTHING TRADES:			
Tailors	3	1	} 9
Shoemakers	4	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>	261	116	377

Occupations of Men Admitted.— Concluded.

	Men's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	261	116	377
FOOD PREPARATION:			
Cooks	2	1	} 12
Bakers	2	2	
Confectioners .....	.....	2
Meat-cutters	2	1	
OTHER TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS:			
Engineers.	2	1	} 22
Firemen	1	1	
Printers.....	1	.....
Barbers	1	1	
Musicians.....	.....	2
Clerks	1	2	
Hotel runners.....	.....	3
Bartenders.....	.....	6
Totals	273	138	411

Occupations of Women Admitted.

	Women's Building.	Hospital.	Total.
No stated occupation	10	39	49
Housewives or General Housework : (Presumably unskilled).....	59	106	165
Domestic Service.			
Housekeepers	3	4	} 51
Waitresses	5	6	
Cooks	9	11	
Laundresses	7	6	
Trades, etc.			
Dressmakers	4	6	} 20
Seamstresses.....	2	1	
Nurse	1	.....
Small store-keeper .....	.....	1
Book-keeper .....	.....	1
Pedler	1	.....
Wool sorters	1	1	
Rag sorters	1	.....
Totals	103	182	285

ALMSHOUSE FOR WOMEN AND AGED COUPLES, CHARLES-
TOWN.

Occupations of Persons Admitted.

MEN.

Laborers	3
Sailor	1
Infant	1
	<hr/>
	5

WOMEN.

Housewives	14
General housework	21
Cooks	5
Seamstress	1
Sick room nurses	2
Laundresses	2
No occupation	2
	<hr/>
	47

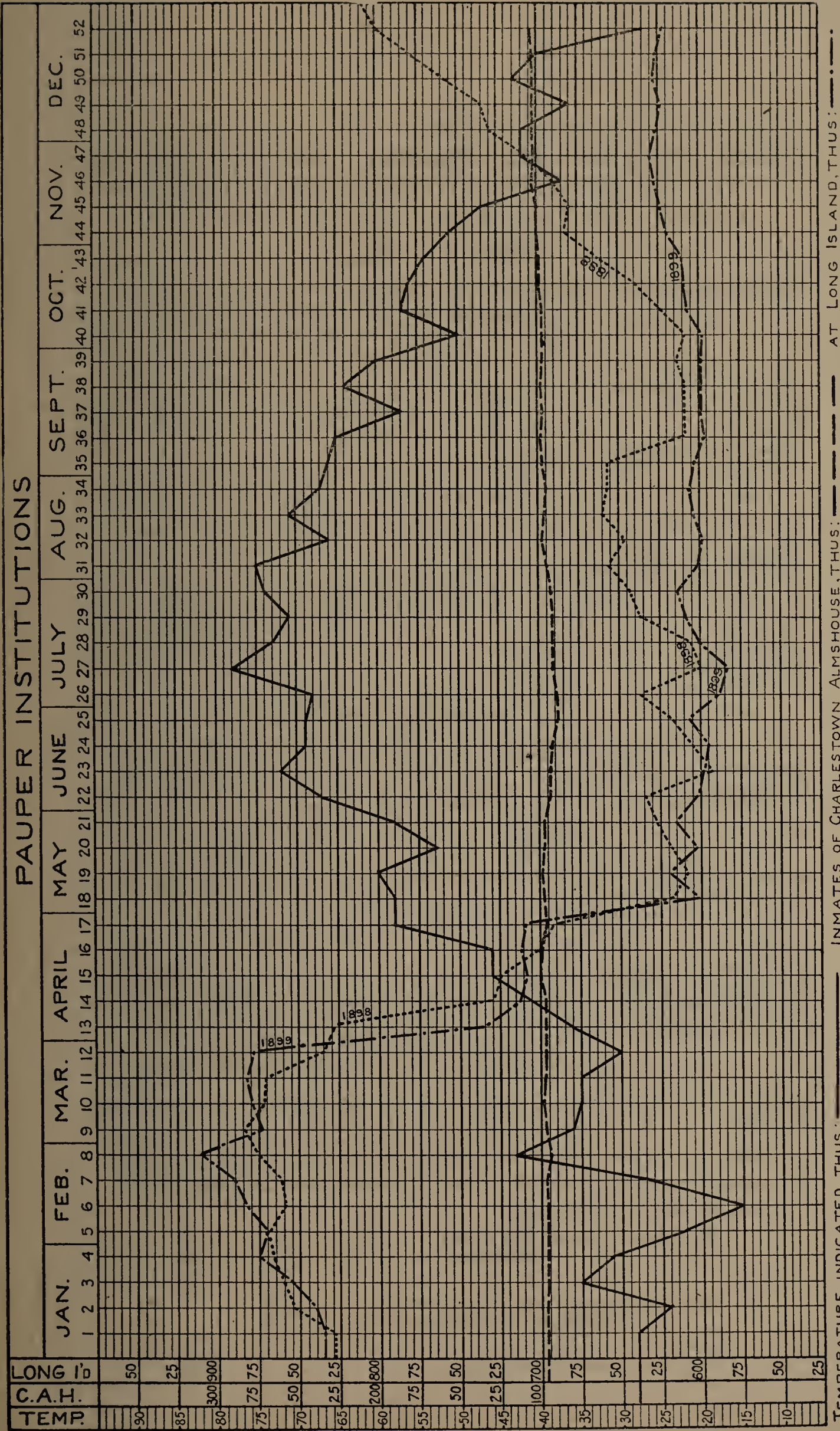


TABLE SHOWING 682 PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE
ALMSHOUSES AT LONG ISLAND AND CHARLESTOWN
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1900.

Table 1. — Men.

AGE PERIODS.	Under 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	67- 75	75- 85	Over 85	Total.	Per cent.
SOCIAL CONDITION.										
Single.....	21	51	60	41	7	5	2	.....	187	50—
Married.....	.....	8	14	20	16	12	5	.....	75	20—
Widowed.....	.....	2	18	29	23	25	6	1	104	27+
Divorced or separated.....	.....	2	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	12	3+
Deserted.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total.....	21	63	95	94	48	44	13	1	379	100
NUMBER OF TIMES AD- MITTED TO ALMSHOUSE.										
1st	19	33	34	30	20	26	4	.....	166	44—
1st to 10th.....	2	23	40	39	21	12	7	.....	144	38—
10th to 20th.....	.....	7	11	14	6	3	1	.....	42	12—
20th to 30th.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	1	1	.....	12	3+
30th to 40th.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2+
40th to 50th.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	5	1+
Over 50th.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	21	63	95	94	48	44	13	1	379	100
RECORD INDICATING HABITS.										
Intemperate.....	8	51	84	70	29	23	4	1	270	71+
Penal commitment.....	2	28	47	46	15	5	.....	.....	143	38—
PREVIOUS PUBLIC RELIEF.										
Aided by Overseers of the Poor, Parents aided by Overseers of the Poor.....	2	6	12	10	10	8	6	.....	54	14+
.....	5	10	8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	28	7+
INCAPACITATED BY										
Acute illness or accident.....	3	20	26	17	2	4	.....	.....	72	19
Chronic illness or old age.....	15	34	39	36	29	26	9	.....	188	50—
Maimed, lame, blind, deaf, etc.,	2	7	8	11	6	10	4	1	49	13—
Some form of mental deficiency.	5	7	9	12	13	15	3	.....	64	17+
ADMITTED TO										
Hospital.....	14	34	36	28	14	15	2	.....	143	38—
Dormitory.....	7	29	59	66	34	29	11	1	236	62+
Total.....	21	63	95	94	48	44	13	1	379	100

BASIS OF ABOVE EXAMINATION.

Total admissions at Long Island.....	713
“ “ “ Charlestown.....	52
	765
Deducting readmissions of individuals.....	64
Admissions of children under 12.....	19
	83
Leaving as basis of examination.....	682

TABLE SHOWING 682 PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE
ALMSHOUSES AT LONG ISLAND AND CHARLESTOWN
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 1900.

Table 2.—Women.

AGE PERIODS.	Under 25	25- 35	35- 45	45- 55	55- 65	65- 75	75- 85	Over 85	Total.	Per cent.
SOCIAL CONDITION.										
Single.....	17	13	12	9	15	9	4	.....	79	26+
Married .....	.....	17	12	14	9	6	3	.....	61	20+
Widowed.....	.....	3	10	29	54	23	15	4	138	46—
Divorced or separated.....	.....	3	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	10	3+
Deserted.....	.....	4	1	3	4	3	.....	.....	15	5—
Total.....	17	40	36	59	83	42	22	4	303	100
NUMBER OF TIMES AD- MITTED TO ALMSHOUSE.										
1st	17	25	22	22	35	23	15	4	163	54+
1st to 10th.....	.....	15	10	34	32	14	7	.....	112	37—
10th to 20th .....	.....	.....	2	3	11	4	.....	.....	20	7—
20th to 30th .....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	6	2—
30th to 40th .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	—
40th to 50th .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 50th.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17	40	36	59	83	42	22	4	303	100
RECORD INDICATING HABITS.										
Intemperate.....	2	18	19	31	26	7	2	.....	105	35—
Penal commitment.....	1	2	12	16	17	5	1	.....	64	21+
PREVIOUS PUBLIC RELIEF.										
Aided by Overseers of the Poor, Parents aided by Overseers of the Poor.....	2	7	7	13	20	16	11	2	78	26—
.....	.....	7	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12	4—
INCAPACITATED BY										
Acute illness or accident.....	8	11	6	15	5	1	.....	.....	46	15+
Chronic illness or old age.....	8	28	22	37	49	35	18	4	201	66+
Maimed, lame, blind, deaf, etc., .....	.....	1	2	3	6	1	4	.....	17	6—
Some form of mental deficiency,	3	8	6	21	19	21	8	4	90	30—
ADMITTED TO										
Hospital.....	16	33	20	38	26	21	6	3	163	54+
Dormitory.....	1	7	16	21	57	21	16	1	140	46—
Total.....	17	40	36	59	83	42	22	4	303	100

INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE.

	Born at Long Island.	Admitted with Mother.	Admitted with- out Mother.	Total.	Chronic Illness.	Acute Illness.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total.
Males	7	5	1	13	3	.....	1	5	7	13
Females.....	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	3	6
Total.....	11	6	2	19	4	1	2	7	10	19

DATA CONCERNING THE TYPICAL "ROUNDERS."

	Age.	Time covered by report.	Voluntary admissions to Almshouse.	Penal Commit- ments to House of Industry.	Time elapsed in Institutions.	Time elapsed outside Institutions.
A.....	36	12 ys. 11 ms. 19 dys.	35	9	6 ys. 4 ms. 27 dys.	6 ys. 6 ms. 22 dys.
B.....	48	13 " 9 " - "	29	11	8 " 1 " 18 "	5 " 8 " 12 "
C.....	38	10 " - " 12 "	21	11	7 " 6 " 22 "	2 " 5 " 20 "

All these men are single and have no permanent physical disability. They have no avowed trade, but call themselves "laborers."

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Using as a Basis of Examination the 765 Admissions to the two Almshouses.

	DIED.		DISCHARGED.		REMAINING.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Men.....	35	8.2	211	49.2	183	42.6	429	100
Women	39	11.6	128	38.1	169	50.3	336	100
Total.....	74	9.7	339	44.3	352	46.7	765	100

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL STATISTICS.

Movement of Population.

ADMISSIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates :			
Remaining in hospital Jan. 31, 1899	87	147	234
Admitted during year	264	307	571
Born " "	7	4	11
Total.	358	458	816
Others than inmates :			
Boys from House of Reformation.	48	.....	48
* Other persons.	12	1	13
Total.	60	1	61
DISCHARGES.			
Inmates :			
Discharged during year	213	227	440
Died " "	66	86	152
Remaining Jan. 31, 1900	79	145	224
Total.	358	458	816
Others than inmates :			
Discharged	53	1	54
Died	1	.....	1
Remaining Jan. 31, 1900 (H. of R. boys).	6	.....	6
Total.	60	1	61
Total number treated in the hospital.	417	458	875
" " " as out-patients	453	224	677

Maximum population, 262; minimum, 200; daily average, 229.

* These thirteen admissions of other persons were as follows :

3 boys from Municipal Camp.
 2 sailors, one of whom died.
 1 officer from House of Reformation, admitted twice.
 1 " " almshouse, Long Island.
 1 workman from U. S. fort.
 1 " " new power-house.
 1 " " Spectacle Island.
 1 woman " "
 1 child, born of above woman.

LONG ISLAND HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STATISTICS.

Classified according to the Nomenclature of Diseases as published by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and American Medical Association.

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
GENERAL DISEASES.										
Syphilis.....	19	25	14	58	....	39	2	1	...	16
Morphine habit.....	....	2	1	3	....	2	...	...	...	1
Malaria.....	1	3	....	4	1	3	...	...	...	....
Debility, general.....	...	2	14	16	1	3	4	1	1	6
" senile	6	3	8	17	....	2	7	3	2	3
Arthritis, deformans.....	5	....	....	5	....	....	...	...	2	3
Lumbago.....	1	1	....	2	....	2	...	...	...	....
Rheumatism, acute.....	1	4	....	5	2	2	...	...	1	....
" chronic.....	9	3	9	21	....	7	4	1	...	9
Phthisis.....	53	75	19	147	....	52	7	26	19	43
Tuberculosis, general.....	....	5	1	6	....	2	...	1	1	2
Typhoid fever .....	....	2	....	2	1	....	...	...	...	1
Anæmia, simple .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
Alcoholism.....	....	11	7	18	7	8	...	1	...	2
Influenza.....	....	1	5	6	4	1	...	...	...	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	...	...	2
Unclassified.	5	12	7	24	8	....	...	...	...	16
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
Mitral regurgitation.....	6	9	14	29	....	12	...	3	6	8

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Mitral stenosis.....	2	1	11	14	....	5	...	...	3	6
Aortic regurgitation	2	1	2	5	....	1	...	2	...	2
" stenosis.....	3	....	2	5	....	2	...	...	2	1
Pericarditis, acute	2	....	....	2	....	1	...	...	1	....
Myocarditis.....	2	....	7	9	1	5	...	...	2	1
Angina pectoris.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
Unclassified	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
Epilepsy.....	3	1	2	6	....	2	1	...	...	3
Hysteria	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	...	1
Hemiplegia.....	16	7	9	32	....	12	10	1	3	6
Multiple neuritis.....	3	5	3	11	2	7	...	...	...	2
Paralysis, agitans.....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	...	2	4
Multiple sclerosis	1	2	1	4	....	....	....	1	1	2
Tabes dorsalis	6	1	2	9	....	2	1	...	1	5
Myelitis, transverse.....	3	2	1	6	....	3	...	1	...	2
Ataxic paraplegia.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	...	1
Bulbar paralysis.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
Hemicrania .....	....	1	3	4	....	3	1	...	...	....
Sciatica.....	2	1	1	4	....	3	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus.....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	...	...	2
Unclassified	3	2	1	6	....	2	...	...	...	1
INTELLECT.										
Dementia.....	12	9	15	36	....	3	9	1	5	18
Idiocy.....	1	....	2	3	....	....	2	...	...	1

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
General paralysis	1	2	....	3	....	....	1	...	...	2
Unclassified .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	...	...	....
DISEASES OF FAUCES.										
Tonsillitis .....	....	11	....	11	11	....	....	....	....	....
Polypus, nasal	1	1	....	2	....	1	...	...	...	1
Epistaxis, persistent .....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Adenoids .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Stomatitis .....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
LUNGS.										
Bronchitis, acute .....	....	12	2	14	4	8	...	1	1	....
" chronic	6	1	2	9	....	5	2	...	...	2
Asthma	1	....	1	2	....	2	...	...	...	....
Hydrothorax .....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....
Pneumonia	1	14	5	20	7	....	...	7	5	1
Pleurisy	3	....	8	11	....	8	...	...	2	1
Emphysema	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	....
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
Dyspepsia	1	3	....	4	....	4	...	...	...	....
Diarrhoea, acute .....	....	8	8	16	11	4	...	...	...	1
" chronic	1	....	2	3	....	3	...	...	...	....
Cancer of stomach	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	...	1	1
Enteritis	1	....	8	9	....	5	...	...	2	2
Dilated stomach	2	....	2	4	....	3	...	...	1	....
Gastritis, acute	1	12	3	16	3	12	...	1	...	....
Ulcer of stomach .....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	....

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
LIVER.										
Cirrhosis			1	1					1	
Catarrhal jaundice		1	1	2		2				
URINARY SYSTEM.										
Nephritis, chronic.	3	2	2	7	...	4	...	1	1	1
“ acute.....		3		3	1			2		
Cystitis	2	1	1	4	1	2				1
Cystic kidney.....			1	1					1	
Carcinoma bladder.....			1	1						1
CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.										
Eczema.....		1	2	3					1	2
Melanoderma lenticularis progressiva.....	1			1						1
Psoriasis		1		1		1				
Scabies.....	1			1	1					
DISEASES OF WOMEN.										
Cancer uteri.....	1		6	7		1			5	1
Prolapse	1			1						1
Recto-vaginal fistula.....	1			1		1				
Cystocele.....			2	2						2
Vulvitis			4	4		4				
Endometritis			1	1						1
Carcinoma, breast.....	2		4	6		1			4	1
Pregnancy.....	1		10	11	11					
Pelvic cellulitis.....	1			1		1				
EAR.										
Otitis media.....	2			2		2				

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Syphilitic disease of labyrinth	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....
EYE.										
Syphilitic iritis	1	1	1	3	....	2	...	....	....	1
Optic atrophy	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	...	1	1
Cataract	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
SURGICAL.										
Erysipelas	1	....	1	2	....	2	...	....	....	....
Carcinoma, rectum .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Hæmorrhoids .....	....	1	3	4	1	2	...	....	....	1
Prolapse rectum	1	....	3	4	....	1	1	....	....	2
Ulcer, leg	5	5	13	23	....	6	...	....	3	14
“ varicose	2	....	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	2
Synovitis of knee .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Cellulitis, leg	2	2	....	4	....	4	...	....	....	....
Necrosis, femur .....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Hernia, inguinal	2	5	....	7	4	3	...	....	....	....
“ umbilical	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Hip disease	3	1	....	4	....	2	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma, jaw .....	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	1	1	....
Caries, spine	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Necrosis, rib .....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Intestinal volvulus .....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	1	...	....
Phlebitis	1	1	1	3	....	3	...	....	....	....
Fistula-in-ano	2	5	....	7	1	4	...	....	....	2
GENITO URINARY.										
Gonorrhœa	1	5	5	11	2	6	...	....	....	3

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Chancroids .....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis .....	.....	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Stricture urethra.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hypertrophied prostate.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phimosis .....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonorrhœal rheumatism...	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bubo.....	2	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydrocele.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
INJURIES.										
Burns	1	1	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusions .....	.....	2	3	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of brain.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contusion of hip.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WOUNDS.										
Incised wounds.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacerated wound of palm...	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lacerated wound of foot...	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunshot wound.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
SPRAINS.										
Sprain of ankle.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISLOCATIONS.										
Shoulder .....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ankle.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FRACTURES.										
Fracture of femur (old).....	5	1	.....	6	.....	1	1	2	2	.....
Fracture of femur (new).....	3	.....	6	9	.....	2	...	3	...	4

DISEASES.	In Hospital, Jan. 31, 1899.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		In Hospital, Feb. 1, 1900.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Males.	Females.	
Fracture of radius.....	1	1	....	2	....	2	...	....	....	....
Fracture of patella.....	1	1	....	2	....	2	...	....	....	....
Fracture of rib.....	....	....	1	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Fracture of tibia	1	7	1	9	3	6	...	....	....	....
Fracture of lower jaw.....	....	1	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....
Total.....	265	343	288	896	125	331	58	66	86	230

OBSTETRICAL REPORT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of children born.....	8	4	12
Position L. O. A.....	6	3	9
Position R. O. A.....	2	.....	2
Position R. O. P. ....	.....	1	1
Retained placenta	1	.....	1
Adherent placenta.....	1	.....	1
Illegitimate.....	6	4	10
NATIVITY OF MOTHERS.			
United States .....	.....	.....	8
Ireland.....	.....	.....	2
Germany.....	.....	.....	1
Russia .....	.....	.....	1

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Incision and drainage tubercular hip	1
“ “ “ ischio-rectal abscess	2
“ “ “ alveolar abscess	2
“ “ “ septic foot	1
Internal urethrotomy	1
Hæmorrhoids	3
Circumcision	3
Ingrowing toe-nail	3
Amputation, finger	2
“ . thigh	1
“ . breast	1
Tendon-suture	1
Inguinal hernia	2
Fistula-in-ano	1
Resection of rib	2
Ankylosis of knee joint	1
Plastic on nose	1
Skin graft	1
Cystocele	1
Ventral fixation	1
Prolapse rectum	1
Sarcoma inferior maxilla	1
“ . sternum and ribs	1
Carbuncle	1
Necrosis femur	1
Laparotomy for abscess, liver	1
Supra-pubic cystotomy, carcinoma, bladder	1
Appendectomy	1

APPENDIX.

*Chapter 395 of the Acts of 1897, as Amended by Chapter 451
of the Acts of 1897.*

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN, PAUPERS, INSANE PER-
SONS AND CRIMINALS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The children's institutions department, the pauper institutions department, the insane hospital department and the institutions registration department, of the city of Boston, are hereby created as departments of said city, and shall be under the charge of the officers herein designated therefor. Said officers shall be citizens or taxpayers of said city, and shall be appointed by the mayor of said city without confirmation by the board of aldermen. The provisions of chapter two hundred and sixty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and of all other acts relating to the departments of the city of Boston, or the officers or employees thereof, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be applicable to said departments and the officers and employees thereof.

SECT. 2. Each of said departments, except the institutions registration department, shall be under the charge of a board of seven trustees, at least two of whom shall always be women; during the current year one of said trustees for each of said departments shall be appointed for the term of five years, two for the term of four years, one for the term of three years, two for the term of two years and one for the term of one year, beginning with the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and hereafter in the year in which any term or terms shall expire a trustee or trustees shall be appointed for the term of five years, beginning with the first day of May in the year of appointment; any vacancy occurring among said trustees shall be filled by appointment of a trustee as aforesaid for the remainder of the term. Said trustees shall serve without compensation, but all expenses reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duty shall be paid by said city if approved by a recorded vote of the board of which the trustee incurring such expense is a member. They shall organize on the first Monday of May in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, by

the choice of a chairman who shall be one of their number, and of a secretary who may or may not, at their discretion, be one of their number. No such trustee, nor any person in the employ of any of said trustees or departments shall be interested in a private capacity, directly or indirectly, in any contract or agreement for labor or for articles furnished for any of said departments.

SECT. 3. The board of trustees for the children's institutions department shall be known as the trustees for children, and shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to children, or to any institution or place in which they are confined or detained or cared for, including the house of reformation, now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston, except as to children lawfully committed to or detained in institutions established for the care and custody of the adult insane paupers and criminals.

SECT. 4. The board of trustees for the pauper institutions department shall be known as the pauper institutions trustees, and, except as otherwise provided by section three of this act, shall have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties relating to poor and indigent persons, or to any institution or place in which they are confined or detained or cared for, now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston.

SECT. 5. The board of trustees for the insane hospital department shall be known as the insane hospital trustees, and shall have the general care and control of the Boston lunatic hospital established by the city of Boston under the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and all other hospitals that said city has established, or may hereafter establish, for the care or treatment of the insane, and the same shall hereafter be known as the Boston insane hospital; and said trustees shall have all the powers relating to the insane and to the institutions in which they are confined, conferred by the statutes of the Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston.

SECT. 6. The institutions department of the city of Boston shall hereafter be styled the penal institutions department, and the institutions commissioner shall hereafter be styled the penal institutions commissioner, and he shall continue to have, exercise and perform all the powers and duties now conferred by the statutes of this Commonwealth upon the institutions commissioner of the city of Boston not conferred by this act upon any other officer or board of trustees. The penal institutions commissioners may, with the approval of said mayor, appoint one assistant.

SECT. 7. The institutions registration department shall be under the charge of the institutions registrar, who shall investigate all questions relating to the settlement of paupers, to the commitment of the insane, or to the agency for discharged prisoners, or to any rights, duties or liabilities connected therewith, and

report thereon to the department interested therein ; and shall perform such services relating to the accounts and to the collection, registration and tabulation of statistics relating to said departments, or any of them, as may be required of him by said mayor or by the officer or trustees in charge of any of said departments, with the approval of said mayor. Said registrar shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, or such other salary as may be fixed by ordinance.

SECT. 8. Said mayor shall quarterly, in the months of June, September, December and March, and at such other times and at such places as he shall appoint, hold conferences, at which may be present said penal institutions commissioner, said institutions registrar, two members of each of the aforesaid boards of trustees, to be selected by such boards severally, and two members of the board of overseers of the poor, to be selected by such board, to consider any subjects relating to the work of said departments, or of any two or more of them, or to the co-ordination of such work, and at said conferences said mayor shall preside.

SECT. 9. The city of Boston may take and hold any real or personal property which may be given, granted, bequeathed or devised to and accepted by it for the benefit of any one or more of said departments or of the persons under the care thereof. Such property or the income thereof shall be used, applied and disposed of according to the lawful directions of the donor thereof, by the officers in charge of such department or departments.

SECT. 10. Any officers or employees of the institutions department of the city of Boston, whose tenure of office or position may be affected by this act or the carrying out thereof, may be appointed to similar positions in said city at any time within six months of the passage of this act, without civil service examination or enrolment.

SECT. 11. No veteran holding an office in the institutions department of the city of Boston shall be removed or suspended, or shall, without his consent, be transferred from such office or employment, except after a full hearing before the mayor, and at such hearing the veteran shall have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel. Such removal, suspension or transfer shall be made only upon the written order of the mayor. [*Approved May 13, 1897.*]

